

Session 8 : Linking Relationships (12.7B8)

- What is the purpose of links?
- What are the different types of chronological relationships?
- When are 580 notes added to records?
- When should you not make a link?
- How are linking fields constructed?

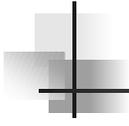
1

References

The trainer may want to consult the following documents for this session.

CONSER Cataloging Manual, Module 14

CONSER Editing Guide, Linking Entry Fields—General Information, 765/767, 770/772, 775, 777, 780, 785, 787



Purpose and Types of Links

- Purpose:
 - To express the relationship of one or more titles to each other
 - To link records in a catalog
- Types of Links:
 - Chronological: those that link successive entry records resulting from major changes
 - Horizontal: those that link to related resources (covered in Sessions 9-10)

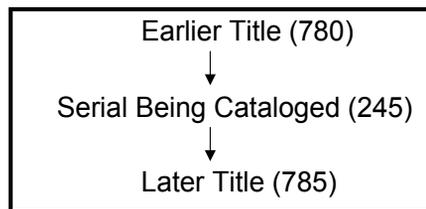
2

Links are notes that, in the computer environment, can also link records to one another. The rules upon which links are based are still in the notes area of Chapter 12. But use of control numbers for records in links gives them far more potential, a potential unfortunately, that is not realized by most ILSs.

There are two kinds of links. This session will cover links that result from major changes, including title changes. Session 9 will cover links to related works, such as versions, supplements, and translations.

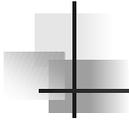
Chronological Relationships

- Relationships of a serial to its predecessors and successors
- Each record covers a different span of time
- Relationships are given in fields 780 & 785



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Fields 780 and 785 are the most commonly used linking fields and are the only mandatory links in the serial core record, except for field 776 in some formats.



First indicator: note controller

- Use value '0' when an intelligible note can be displayed and no corresponding 580 field is present

780 00 \$t Bulletin of the American Hospital Association ...

- Use value '1' when a note is generated from another field or is not needed

580 Split into: Hospital practice (Hospital ed.), and Hospital practice (Office ed.)
785 16 \$t Hospital practice (Hospital ed.) ...
785 16 \$t Hospital practice (Office ed.) ...

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Note that the first indicator is the same for all linking fields.

2nd indicator values: 780 Preceding Entry

- 2nd indicator--type of relationship
 - 0 Continues
 - 1 Continues in part
 - 4 Formed by the union of ... and ... (or Merger of ... and ...)
 - 5 Absorbed
 - 6 Absorbed in part
 - 7 Separated from

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Field 780 expresses a number of different continuing relationships which are expressed by using the appropriate 2nd indicator value. Only the values currently used in AACR2 records are given.

Values 2 (Supersedes) and 3 (Supersedes in part) were used in pre-AACR2 records.

Note: Merger of is the AACR2 wording. MARC 21 is not based on any particular cataloging code.

2nd indicator values— 785 Succeeding Entry

- 0 Continued by
- 1 Continued in part by
- 4 Absorbed by
- 5 Absorbed in part by
- 6 Split into ... and ...
- 7 Merged with ... to form ...

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Values 2 (Superseded) and 3 (Supersedes in part) were used in pre-AACR2 records.

8 changed back to cannot be used because the later title would require a uniform title.

Chronological Relationships: Continues (_0)/Continued by (_0)

Serial A is continued by serial B; serial A ceases to exist. Numbering continues or starts over again.

Title A:

245 00 American junior colleges.

785 00 \$t American community, technical, and junior colleges \$w ...

Title B:

245 00 American community, technical, and junior colleges.

780 00 \$t American junior colleges \$w ...

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“Continues” and “Continued by” are the most common chronological relationships.

A 780 field can be given for an earlier title when the title is known, even when there is no record online.

Chronological Relationships: Split into (785_6)/ Cont. in part (780_1)

Serial A splits into two or more separate serials each of which continues part of serial A; serial A ceases.

Title A:

245 00 Journal of electronics and control.

580 Split into: International journal of control, and: International journal of electronics.

785 16 \$t International journal of electronics \$w ...

785 16 \$t International journal of control \$w ...

CONSER policy is to use 580 notes for relationships involving more than one title, requiring more than one linking field. OCLC and RLIN policy is to use 580 notes for relationships involving three or more titles, requiring three or more linking fields.

Chronological Relationships: Split into (785_6)/ Cont. in part (780_1)

Title B:

245 00 International journal of electronics.

780 01 \$t Journal of electronics and control \$w...

Title C:

245 00 International journal of control.

780 01 \$t Journal of electronics and control \$w ...

Each of these will display a note:

Continues in part: Journal of electronics and control

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Titles B and C may have entirely different titles or common title/part title.
Numbering may be the same for each title with the addition of a letter.

Chronological Relationships: Absorbed (780_5)/ Absorbed by (785_4)

Serials A and B began as two separate publications; serial B becomes part of serial A

Title A:

245 00 Journal of chromatography.

362 0 Vol. 1, no. 1 (Jan. 1958)-v. 651, no.1-2 (May 20, 1994).

780 05 \$t Chromatographic reviews \$g 1971- \$w ...

Title B:

245 00 Chromatographic reviews.

362 0 Vol. 1 (1959)-v. 15, no. 2-3 (Dec. 1971).

785 04 \$t Journal of chromatography \$w ...

Chronological Relationships: Merger with to form (785_7)/ Merger of (780_4)

Serials A and B merge to form serial C which has a new title.

Title A:

245 00 American milk review.

580 Merged with: Milk plant monthly, to form: American milk review and milk plant monthly.

785 17 \$t Milk plant monthly \$w ...

785 17 \$t American milk review and milk plant monthly \$w ...

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CONSER policy is to use 580 notes for relationships involving more than one title, requiring more than one linking field. OCLC and RLIN policy is to use 580 notes for relationships involving three or more titles, requiring three or more linking fields.

Chronological Relationships: Merged with to form (785 _7)/ Merger of (780 _4)

Title B:

245 00 Milk plant monthly.

580 Merged with: American milk review, to form: American milk review and milk plant monthly.

785 17 \$t American milk review \$w ...

785 17 \$t American milk review and milk plant monthly \$w ...

Title C:

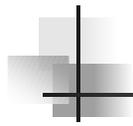
245 00 American milk review and milk plant monthly.

580 Merger of: American milk review, and: Milk plant monthly.

780 14 \$t American milk review \$w ...

780 14 \$t Milk plant monthly \$w ...

The phrase “Formed by the union of” is used in MARC 21; the phrase “Merger of” is used in AACR2 and is the preferred language when constructing a 580 note.



Linking to Monographs

- Links can be made to a monograph record when earlier or later issues are cataloged as monographs
 - Link only to the monograph directly preceding or succeeding the serial
 - This is most commonly done for conference publications, annual supplements to a monograph, etc.

Linking to Integrating Resources

New

- Links to integrating resources may be made when a serial changes its mode of issuance (usually accompanied by a change in physical medium as well)
 - Example: a printed serial changes to an online directory
 - If the entry for the integrating resource changes over time, the link in the serial record will also need to be changed

When to Use 580 Notes

- For relationships that cannot be fully expressed by a linking field

580	Vols. for Jan. 1923-Dec. 1926 include section: Food and health education, later published separately, Jan. 1927-
785 11	\$t Food and health education

- For relationships involving multiple titles
CONSER policy is to use a note

245 04	The American journal of theology.
580	Merged with: Biblical world, to form: Journal of religion.
785 17	\$t Biblical world
785 17	\$t Journal of religion

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In linking fields, a first indicator of 1 is used when a 580 note is to be included in the record.

Note that subfield i (display text), which is defined for other linking fields, cannot be defined for fields 780 and 785 because indicator 8, which is needed to suppress the display constants, could not be defined in these fields (no space left!) There will be more about subfield \$i in the following sessions.

CONSER policy is to use 580 notes for relationships involving more than one title (requiring more than one linking field). OCLC and RLIN policy is to use 580 notes for relationships involving three or more titles, requiring three or more linking fields. CONSER catalogers decided to continue this policy, even though it was originally a condition of LC's MUMS system, because many ILS's cannot produce an appropriate note from more than one link.



When to Use 580 Notes

- For serials which have the same relationship with several serials

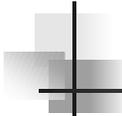
580	Absorbed: Antarctic report; and: Bulletin of the U.S. Antarctic report Projects Officer.
780 15 \$t	Antarctic report
780 15 \$t	Bulletin of the U.S. Antarctic report Projects Officer

- For serials that are related to too many publications to be separately named

580	Continues and consolidates the reports issued under the same title for each state.
-----	--

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When there are multiple titles, as in the second example, a linking field containing just multiple \$w's to record the record numbers can be given in addition to the 580 field.



When Not to Link

- When several serials are equally related to another serial, link them to the other serial but not to each other

245 04	Antarctic journal of the United States.
580	Absorbed: Antarctic report; and: Bulletin of the U.S. Antarctic Projects Officer.
780 15	\$t Antarctic report
780 15	\$t Bulletin of the U.S. Antarctic Projects Officer
245 00	Antarctic report.
785 04	\$t Antarctic journal of the United States
[no linking field for Bulletin of the U.S. Antarctic Projects Officer]	

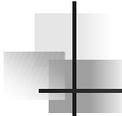
17

Splits, multiple supplements, language editions, and microfiche and microfilm versions of the same title are other examples of equal relationships.



When Not to Link

- A publication mentions another serial and you are not clear if the relationship exists and/or you do not know the title of the other serial



Constructing Linking Fields

- A linking field may consist of a catalog entry, an ISSN, and control numbers

```
780 00 $t BRS news $x 0435-1231 $w (DLC)sc 85003531 $w  
(OCoLC)1570435
```

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For information on control numbers suggest consulting the CONSER Editing Guide and OCLC or RLIN documentation.

CONSER policy has always mandated use of the LCCN in the \$w, with others being optional. OCLC will be making linking fields clickable in the future as long as \$w contains an OCLC record number. For this reason, CONSER policy has been changed to mandate use of the OCLC number in linking fields.

Note that CONSER catalogers give the ISSN in the link only when:

- 1) the related record has been authenticated by NSDP or ISSN Canada; or
- 2) for foreign titles, when it is available either in the related record of the ISSN Register.



Constructing Linking Fields

- The title in subfield \$t is the title proper (\$a, \$n, \$p) or the uniform title from field 130

780 00 \$t Bulletin (Colorado Geological Survey)
780 00 \$t Trade policy review. Republic of Peru

- Other title information (subfield \$b) is included in a linking field only when it is cataloger supplied.

780 00 IEEE International Engineering Management Conference. \$t IEEE International Engineering Management Conference : [proceedings]



Constructing Linking Fields : Catalog Entry Examples

- Title proper (\$t):
780 00 \$t Journal of electronics
- Uniform title from 130 (\$t):
785 00 \$t American machinist (New York,
N.Y. : 1968)
- Common title/section title (\$t)
785 00 \$t Consumer reports. Buying guide
issue

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Subfield \$t contains all components of fields 130, 240, and 245. It is not further subdivided. Note that the third example would not be coded as 785 00 \$t Consumer reports \$p Buying guide issue.

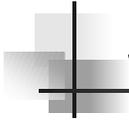


Constructing Linking Fields: Catalog Entry Examples

- Corporate body (\$a)/Title proper (\$t)
780 00 British Columbia. Fish and Wildlife
Branch. \$t Management report
- Corporate body (\$a) /Uniform title from
240 (\$s)
785 00 Advertising Research Foundation.
\$s Annual report (1986)

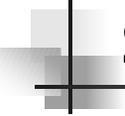
22

Subfield \$a contains all components of corporate and conference names. Note that these examples are in OCLC format which does not display subfield \$a. Subfield \$b is not used with the subdivisions of the name. Note that subfield \$s is used instead of subfield \$t when a uniform title is given in field 240 of the related record.



Summary

- The purpose of links is to produce notes and to link records in a catalog through the use of control numbers
- Chronological relationships are those that link successive entry records resulting from major changes



Summary

- 580 notes are often used for relationships that cannot be fully expressed by a linking field or, according to CONSER policy, involve multiple titles
- Do not link to another serial if the relationship is unclear or uncertain or if the related title is not cataloged separately

Exercises

Title 1:

245 00 Life sciences.

362 0 Vol. 1, no. 1 (Jan. 1962)-v. 8, no. 12 (Dec. 1969).

515 Vols. 6-8 issued in two internumbered parts: Part I, Physiology and pharmacology; and: Part II, Biochemistry, general and molecular biology.

580 Split into: Life sciences. Part I, Physiology and pharmacology; and: Life sciences. Part II, Biochemistry, general and molecular biology.

785 16 \$t Life sciences. Part I, Physiology and pharmacology \$w

785 16 \$t Life sciences. Part II, Biochemistry, general and molecular biology \$w

Title 2:

245 00 Life sciences. \$n Part I, \$p Physiology and pharmacology.

362 0 Vol. 9, no. 1 (Jan.1, 1970)-v. 12, no.12 (June 15, 1973).

580 Merged with: Life sciences. Part II, Biochemistry, general and molecular biology, to form: Life sciences (1973).

780 01 \$ Life sciences \$w

785 17 \$t Life sciences. Part II, Biochemistry, general and molecular biology \$w

785 17 \$t Life sciences (1973) \$w

Title 3:

- 245 00 Life sciences. \$n Part II, \$p Biochemistry, general and molecular biology.
- 362 0 Vol. 9, no. 1 (Jan.8, 1970)-v. 12, no. 12 (June 22, 1973).
- 580 Merged with: Life sciences. Part I, Physiology and pharmacology, to form: Life sciences (1973).
- 780 01 \$ Life sciences \$w
- 785 17 \$t Life sciences. Part I, Physiology and pharmacology \$w
- 785 17 \$t Life sciences (1973) \$w

Title 4:

130 0 Life sciences (1973)

245 00 Life sciences.

362 0 Vol. 13, no. 1 (July 1, 1973)-

580 Merger of: Life sciences. Part I, Physiology and pharmacology; and: Life sciences. Part II, Biochemistry, general and molecular biology.

780 14 \$t Life sciences. Part I, Physiology and pharmacology \$w

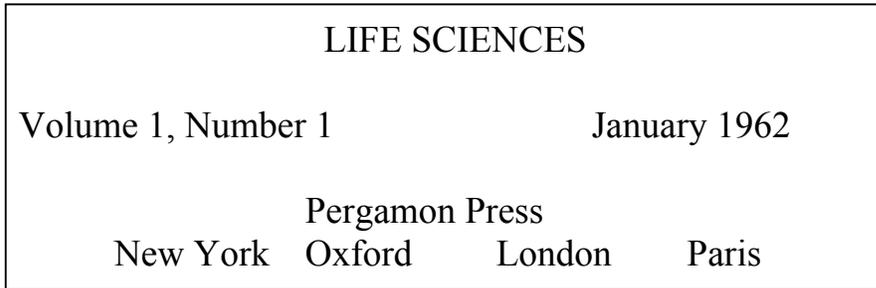
780 14 \$t Life sciences. Part II, Biochemistry, general and molecular biology \$w

Exercise

Your library has just received as a gift the entire run of *Life Sciences* from 1962 to the present. On closer examination, you discover there are actually four titles. Supply the necessary linking fields and notes on the attached workforms.

Title 1:

Cover:

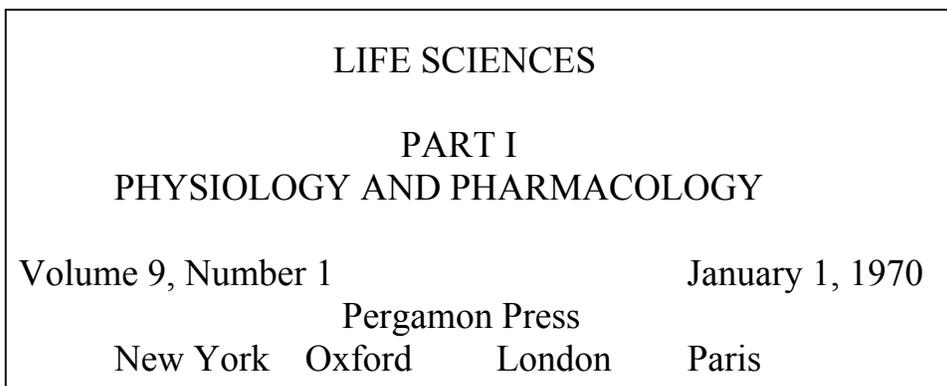


This title ran from v. 1, no. 1 (Jan. 1962) to v. 8, no. 12 (Dec. 1969).

Vols. 6-8 were issued in two internumbered parts: Part I, Physiology and pharmacology and Part II, Biochemistry, general and molecular biology. (Pt. 1 -- v.6, no. 1; Pt. 2 -- v. 6, no. 2, etc.)

Title 2:

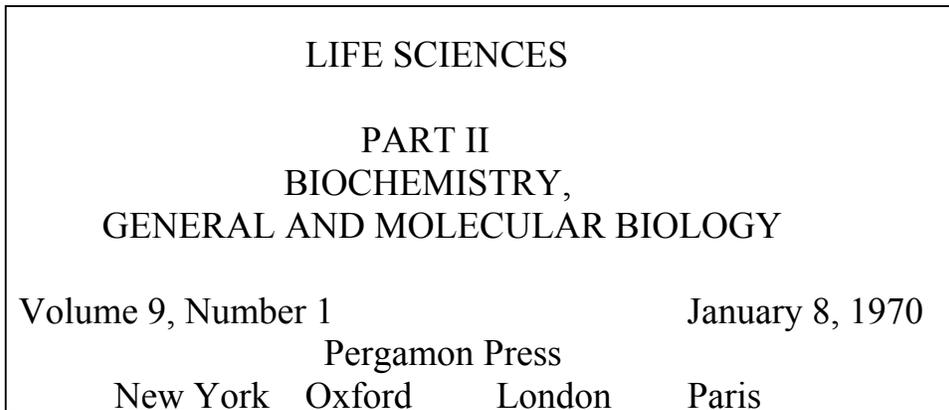
Cover:



This title ran from v. 9, no. 1 (Jan. 1, 1970) to v.12, no. 12 (June 15, 1973).

Title 3:

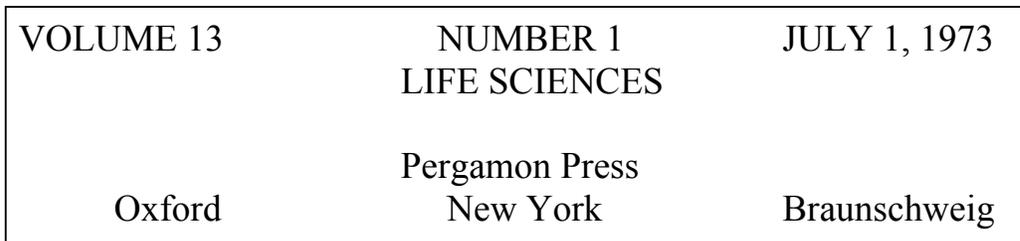
Cover:



This title ran from v. 9, no. 1 (Jan. 8, 1970) to v.12, no. 12 (June 22, 1973).

Title 4:

Cover:



Life sciences is still being published today.

ANSWERS TO EXERCISE: SESSION 8

Title 1:

245 00 Life science.

362 0 Vol. 1, no. 1 (Jan. 1962)-v. 8, no. 12 (Dec. 1969).

515 Vols. 6-8 issued in two internumbered parts: Part I, Physiology and pharmacology; and: Part II, Biochemistry, general and molecular biology.

580 Split into: Life science. Part I, Physiology and pharmacology; and: Life science. Part II, Biochemistry, general and molecular biology.

785 16 \$t Life science. Part I, Physiology and pharmacology \$w

785 16 \$t Life science. Part II, Biochemistry, general and molecular biology \$w

Title 2:

245 00 Life sciences. \$n Part I, \$p Physiology and pharmacology.

362 0 Vol. 9, no. 1 (Jan.1, 1970)-v. 12, no. 12 (June 15, 1973).

580 Merged with: Life sciences. Part II, Biochemistry, general and molecular biology, to form: Life sciences (1973).

780 01 \$ Life sciences \$w

785 17 \$t Life sciences. Part II, Biochemistry, general and molecular biology \$w

785 17 \$t Life sciences (1973) \$w

Title 3:

245 00 Life sciences. \$n Part II, \$p Biochemistry, general and molecular biology.

362 0 Vol. 9, no. 1 (Jan.8, 1970)-v. 12, no. 12 (June 22, 1973).

580 Merged with: Life sciences. Part I, Physiology and pharmacology, to form: Life sciences (1973).

780 01 \$t Life sciences \$w

785 17 \$t Life sciences. Part I, Physiology and pharmacology \$w

785 17 \$t Life sciences (1973) \$w

Title 4:

130 0 Life sciences (1973)

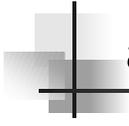
245 00 Life sciences.

362 0 Vol. 13, no. 1 (July 1, 1973)-

580 Merger of: Life sciences. Part I, Physiology and pharmacology; and: Life sciences. Part II, Biochemistry, general and molecular biology.

780 14 \$t Life sciences. Part I, Physiology and pharmacology \$w

780 14 \$t Life sciences. Part II, Biochemistry, general and molecular biology \$w



Session 9: Translations, Editions and Versions

- What are the different types of related works?
- How are uniform titles, links, and notes used for translations, editions, and different versions?
- What cataloging information for reprints and microform reproduction comes from the original publication? What information comes from the reprint/reproduction?

1

References

The trainer may want to consult the following documents for this session.

CONSER Cataloging Manual: Module 14

CONSER Editing Guide: 580,765/767,775,776,777,787,Appendices L-M

AACR2 12.7B8



Use of Linking Fields and Notes for Related Works

Related works = horizontal relationships

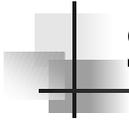
- Translations and original language work (765/767)
- Language and other editions (775)
- Reprints (580/775)
- Microform reproductions (533/776)
- Other formats (530/776)
- Issued with entries (777)
- Companion publications (580/787)
- Cumulations (310 or 580/787) (Covered in Session 10)
- Supplements and special issues (525 or 770/772) (Covered in Session 10)

2

Related works are horizontal relationships between different versions of a serial and other non-sequential relationships. They may be issued simultaneously or at different times. Monographs can also have many of these types of relationships. In this session we will explore when serial related works are covered by notes on the related serial record and when they need to be cataloged separately.

The MARC fields given on this slide show the field used when cataloged on the existing record vs. when cataloged separately.

Although electronic versions are listed here, they will not be covered in this workshop.



Subfield \$i in Linking Fields

- Defined for links other than 780/785
- Used for display text that can't be generated from the display constant defined for the field
 - Used with second indicator 8
- Use when one note is desired but it can't be generated from display constants
- If there are multiple linking fields, field 580 is better in order to produce a single note

3

Subfield \$i for display text has been recently defined and can be used in place of 580 notes to explain the relationship. This is particularly useful for 787 fields and can be used in all linking fields except 780 and 785.

If there are multiple linking fields from which a single note is desired, field 580 is still a better alternative.

Use of Linking Fields and Notes for Related Works

- Use subfield \$i for cases where a note is to be generated from a single linking field

```
130 0 Cuba economic news. $I Spanish.  
245 10 Cuba noticias económicas.  
775 08 $i Issued also in English: $t Cuba economic news  
$w ...
```

4

Notes are not used as part of linking fields when the relationship is too complex. (see slide 5)

Notes are recoded in field 580 for reprints.

\$i cannot be defined for fields 780 and 785 because indicator 8, which is needed to suppress the display constants, could not be defined in these fields (no space left!)



Use of Linking Fields and Notes for Related Records

- Use field 580 where a single note is based on several linking fields

580 Vols. for 1968- are cumulations of: Engineering index monthly; 1971- of: Engineering index monthly and author index; 1984- of: Engineering index monthly (New York, N.. : 1984).

787 1 \$t Engineering index monthly \$w ...

787 1 \$t Engineering index monthly and author index \$w ...

787 1 \$t Engineering index monthly (New York, N.Y. : 1984) \$w ...



Translations (765/767)

- Often published at a later time and by a different publisher
- Content is generally the same
- The catalog entry of a translation is a uniform title consisting of: title of the original and language of the translation (AACR2 21.14)
 - 130 Title. \$I Language
- Give 580 note if more information needed
- Field 041 must be added to the record of the translation

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While many translations are published later, there are some that are published at the same time.

The language of the translation goes in subfield “1” in the uniform title.

Note that uniform titles were not given for translations under pre-AACR2 rules.

Translations

Original:

245 00	Èkologiia.
580	Vols. for 1970 translated into English as: Ecology; 1971-1992 as: Soviet journal of ecology; and 1993- as: Russian journal of ecology.
767 1	\$t Èkologiia. English. Ecology
767 1	\$t Èkologiia. English. Soviet journal of ecology
767 1	\$t Èkologiia. English. Russian journal of ecology

One of the English translations:

041 1	eng \$h rus
130 0	Èkologiia. \$l English.
245 10	Russian journal of ecology.
765 0	\$t Èkologiia

Note the uniform title for the translation and the paired 765/767 linking fields. Also the 580 note as the English title changes over time.

The second example does not need a 580. The information is provided in the uniform title and 765 field.

[NOTE: the ligature diacritics are missing, because Powerpoint does not have them]

Selected Translations

Original:

245 04 The reader's digest.

767 08 \$i Also available as a selective Chinese translation:
\$t Du zhe wen zhai

Selected translation:

041 1 chi \$h eng

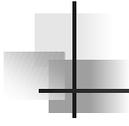
245 00 Du zhe wen zhai.

765 08 \$i Selective translation from: \$t Reader's digest

8

Example of records for a English serial title and a Chinese translation of selections from it. Selections don't get a uniform title.

Field 041 is added to the record of the Chinese translation. Codes are included for both the language of the translation and the language of the original (041 1 chi \$h eng).



Language Editions (775)

- Usually published at the same time and by the same publisher. Content may differ
- Title may or may not be the same
- Provide a uniform title for the secondary edition based on title of primary edition (AACR2 25.3C)
- Give a separate 775 field for each known edition
- Provide 580 notes for editions when their titles are unknown or to provide more information (AACR2 12.7B8.f)

9

The title proper of the one chosen as the primary edition is used to create the uniform title for the other editions. If all of the titles are identical, they each get a uniform title qualified by the edition statement.

Use judgement as to giving multiple links when there are many different language editions.

Language Editions

Primary edition:

245 00 Worldnet at a glance.

775 08 \$i Also issued in Spanish: \$t Worldnet at a glance. Spanish. Worldnet en un vistazo

Secondary edition:

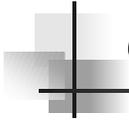
130 0 Worldnet at a glance. \$l Spanish.

245 10 Worldnet en un vistazo.

775 08 \$i Also issued in English: \$t Worldnet at a glance

10

Example of records for Spanish and English language editions of the same serial. The uniform title for the related record is given in each link.



Other Editions (775)

- May be issued at the same time and often have the same title
- Types of editions : geographical coverage (e.g., Ohio ed.), scope (e.g., teacher/student ed.), format (e.g. graphic ed.)
- Use a 580 note when there is more than one edition

Other Editions

245 00 Trends in genetics.

310 Monthly

775 08 \$i Vols. for 1985-1999 issued also in an annual
compilation called: \$t Trends in genetics (Reference ed.)
\$w...

130 0 Trends in genetics (Reference ed.)

245 00 Trends in genetics.

250 Reference ed.

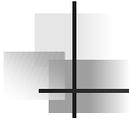
310 Annual

580 Compilation of the articles published in the regular monthly
ed.

775 1 \$t Trends in genetics \$w...

12

The title that is cataloged first among editions does not have a uniform title, unless it has a conflict with another unrelated title, of course.



Reprints (580)

- New printing of a serial made from the original type image
- Text may be an exact reproduction or have slight variations
- Use serial treatment for reprints of serials, except for:
 - A reprint that is of a single issue or a limited number of issues
 - A collection of bibliographically unrelated serials

13

Reprints of serials are cataloged as serials according to 12.0A1. It is useful to catalog a reprint of a serial as a serial to keep the various editions together. If your OPAC can limit by bibliographic level, this can affect what the user retrieves.

If in doubt about monograph vs. serial treatment, treat as a serial.



Reprints

- Main entry (as applicable)
- Base on the original title page:
 - Fixed Field: Publication Status, Dates
 - Title (245)
 - Edition (250)
 - Numbering (362)
- Base on the reprint:
 - Fixed Field: Country, Frequency/Regularity
 - Publisher, distributor, etc. (260)
 - Physical description (300)
 - Series (only if reprint issued in the series) (4xx/8xx)
 - 580 note and 775 linking field

14

Cataloging reprints can present problems because there is often more than one source that could be considered the chief source, i.e., the original and the reprint title page. If the original serial title has changed, create separate records for each title, even if the reprint consists of only one volume.

See CEG Appendix L

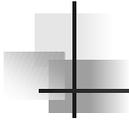
Reprints: O=Original R=Reprint

```
R Freq: u Regl: u Ctry: nyu
O PubSt: d Dates: 1880,1883
O 130 0 Book keeper (New York, N.Y.)
O 245 04 The book keeper.
R 246 1 $i Reprint title: $a Book-keeper and American
counting-room
R 260 New York : $b Garland, $c 1989.
R 300 2 v. : $b ill. ; $c 29 cm.
O 362 0 I, 1 (July 20, 1880)-v. 6, no. 73 (June 19, 1883).
R 440 0 Foundations of accounting
O 580 Originally published fortnightly: New York :
[s.n.], 1880-1883.
O 775 1 $t Book keeper (New York, N.Y.) $w ...
```

15

The fields displayed here show the more important variable fields for reprints, with the “O” and “R” showing whether that field is based on the original or the reprint edition.

Note that the original title is different than the reprint and the original title is treated as the title proper in this example. The reprint title is published in a series, so the series appears in the 440 field and not in the 580 note. The word “reprint” is no longer given in the 580 note.



Microform Reproductions

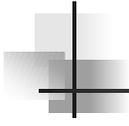
- U.S. practice does not follow AACR2 chapter 11 for microform reproductions
- Many libraries have chosen a “one-record” approach using the print record as the bibliographic record of choice with microforms given in holdings
- CONSER policy is to create separate records, particularly for master negatives

16

Many libraries use a one record approach for microforms, as does GPO in its cataloging. Print and microform holdings records are attached to this single bibliographic record. This is not standard CONSER practice, however.

Note to Canadian trainers: Discuss NLC and local practices.

U.S. catalogers should not use Canadian microform records with field 534. Instead, create a new record.

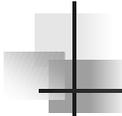


Microform Reproductions

- Transcribe from the original (LCRI Ch. 11)
 - Title and statement of responsibility
 - Edition
 - Numbering area
 - Publication, distribution, etc.
 - Physical description
 - Series
- Provide general material designation (GMD) in 245 \$h, [microform]

17

Code all elements of the fixed field for the original, except for Form of Item. Form of Item is coded for the the form of reproduction.



Microform Reproductions

- Provide 533 note for information on reproduction and its publication
 - Specific material designation, e.g., microfiche. (**\$a**)
 - Place, publisher and date of reproduction (**\$b, \$c, \$d**)
 - Physical description (**\$e**)
 - Series statement of reproduction (if applicable) (**\$f**)
 - Notes relating to reproduction (if applicable) (**\$n**)
- Provide link to record for the original print serial in field 776

18

A link to the print record is required for preservation microform masters.

A physical description fixed field (007) for the reproduction is mandatory for preservation microform masters. It is optional for other reproduction microforms.

Microform Reproductions

245 00	Air carrier financial statistics quarterly \$h [microform].
260	Cambridge, MA : \$b U.S. Dept. of Transportation, Research and Special Programs Administration, Transportation Systems Center, Center for Transportation Information
300	v. ; \$c 22 x 28 cm.
533	Microfiche. \$b [Washington, D.C.] : \$c Supt. of Docs., U.S. G.P.O. \$e microfiches : negative.
776 1	\$c Original \$w ...

19

When linking a microform reproduction to the original, CONSER practice is to just use the word “Original” rather than repeating the title because the titles are almost always identical. (This is not true for electronic versions and this practice is not used for them.)

“Issued With” Entries (777)

- When a serial is issued with another and each is separately cataloged
- Not to be confused with serials that have been bound together due to local policy
- Field 580 is used to explain the relationship

245 00	Harris Ohio marketers industrial directory : \$b MID.
580	Vols. for <1982- > include the Harris Ohio buyers industrial directory, also issued separately.
730 0	Harris Ohio buyers industrial directory.
777 1	\$t Harris Ohio buyers industrial directory

20

The 777 field produces a display constant of “With:” if the first indicator is 0. In this example, a more complete note is wanted and a 580 field is used.



Companion Publications (787)

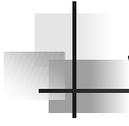
- Sometimes related works are serials that are meant to be used together, or cover similar and related material

245 00 American universities and colleges. 787 08 \$i Companion volume to: \$t American junior colleges

- Field 787 is used for this and other types of relationships not covered by the other linking fields

21

There is no print constant associated with the 787 field. For this reason, the subfield \$i is particularly useful in this field.



Summary

- Notes may be generated from the linking field or from a 580 field.
- Uniform titles bring together serials that are issued in translations or different language editions
- Cataloging information for reprints and microform reproduction comes from the original and the reprint/reproduction

Exercises

Exercise 1:

010 70-114606

245 04 The index of twentieth century artists.

260 New York : Sb Arno Press, Sc 1970.

300 1 v. ; Sc 29 cm.

362 0 Oct. 1933-Apr. 1937.

555 Cumulative index with references to renumbered reprint pages: p. [723]-[724]

580 Originally published monthly: New York : Research Institute of the College Art Association, Oct. 1933-Feb. 1934; New York : College Art Association of America, Mar. 1934-Apr. 1937.

650 0 Artists \$v Biography \$v Periodicals.

650 0 Artists \$v Bibliography \$v Periodicals.

710 2 College Art Association of America.

710 2 Research Institute of the College Art Association (New York, N.Y.)

775 1 \$t Index of twentieth century artists \$w ...

Exercise 2:

- 130 0 Recent demographic developments in Europe (1994)
245 00 Recent demographic developments in Europe.
260 Strasbourg : \$b Council of Europe Press, \$c 1994-
300 v. : \$b ill. ; \$c 30 cm.
310 Annual
362 0 1993-
500 Latest issue consulted: 1998.
530 Vols. for <1998-> also available on CD-ROM.
550 Prepared by European Population Committee, Council of
Europe, 1993- ; and: the National Statistical Offices of
Non-member states of the Council of Europe, <1998->
651 0 Europe \$x Population \$v Statistics \$v Periodicals.
710 2 Council of Europe. \$b European Population Committee.
**775 08 \$i Issued also in French: \$t Recent demographic
developments in Europe (1994). French. Evolution
démographiques récente en Europe \$w ...**

Exercise 2 (continued):

**776 1 \$t Recent demographic developments in Europe (1994 :
CD-ROM) \$w ...**

**780 00 \$t Recent demographic developments in Europe and
North America \$w ...**

Exercise 3:

- 130 0 Western literary journal and monthly review (Cincinnati, Ohio : 1844)
- 245 00 Western literary journal and monthly review \$h [microform].
- 260 Cincinnati : \$b [Robinson & Jones], \$c 1844-1845.**
- 300 1 v.
- 310 Monthly
- 362 0 Vol. 1, no. 1 (Nov. 1844)-v. 1, no. 6 (Apr. 1845).**
- 533 Microfilm. \$b Ann Arbor, Mich. : \$c University Microfilms. \$e 1 microfilm reel ; 35 mm. \$f (American periodical series, 1800-1850 ; 527)**
- 776 1 \$t Western literary journal and monthly review (Cincinnati, Ohio : 1844) \$w ...**
- 787 08 \$i Issued simultaneously in Nashville, Tenn. as: \$t Southwestern literary journal and monthly review \$w**
- 830 0 American periodical series, 1800-1850 ; \$v 527.**

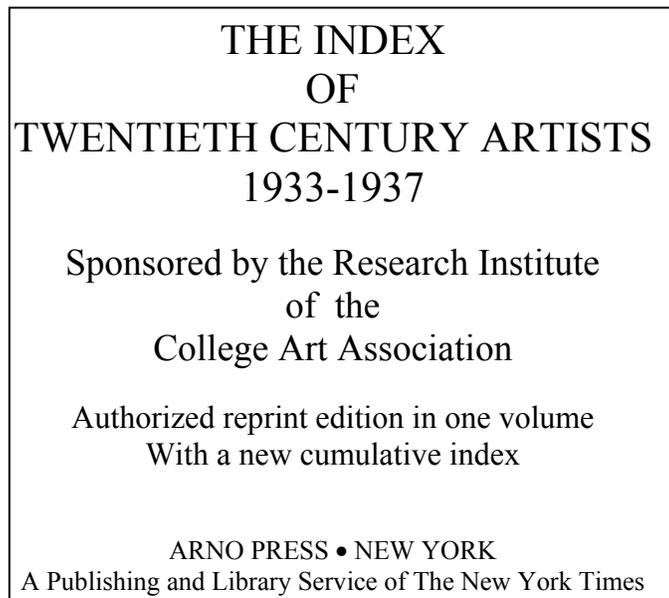
EXERCISES

The following examples cover related works relationships. Add the necessary fields to these records. The appropriate fields that might be added to these records are:

- 245 \$h
- 260 Publication statement
- 300 Physical description
- 362 Designations
- 500 Source of title note
Latest issue consulted
- 530 Additional physical form available note
- 533 Reproduction note
- 555 Cumulative Index
- 580 Linking Entry Complexity Note
- 775 Other edition entry
- 776 Additional physical form entry
- 780 Preceding Entry
- 787 Nonspecific Relationship Entry
- 830 Series Added Entry

Example 1.

Title Page:



Verso: Reprinted with the permission of The College Art Association. New material copyright © 1970 by the College Art Association. LC# 70-114606 ISBN 0-405-00692-6

From Oct. 1933-Feb. 1934, the serial was originally published monthly by the Research Institute of the College Art Association. From Mar. 1934 to Apr. 1937, it was published by the College Art Association of America. Both associations are located in New York.

010 70-114606

245 04 The index of twentieth century artists.

260 New York : \$b Arno Press, \$c 1970.

300 1 v. ; \$c 29 cm.

362 0 Oct. 1933-Apr. 1937.

555 Cumulative index with references to renumbered reprint pages: p. [723]-[724]

580 Originally published monthly: New York : Research Institute of the College Art Association, Oct. 1933-Feb. 1934; New York : College Art Association of America, Mar. 1934-Apr. 1937.

650 0 Artists \$v Biography \$v Periodicals.

650 0 Artists \$v Bibliography \$v Periodicals.

710 2 College Art Association of America.

710 2 Research Institute of the College Art Association (New York, N.Y.)

775 1 \$t Index of twentieth century artists \$w ...

Example 2.

Title Page:

Recent demographic developments
in Europe

1993

Council of Europe Press, 1994

1993 was the first issue of this serial. Another serial in the OCLC database has the same title. 1998 was the latest issue you consulted.

The title is also issued in French with the title: Evolution démographiques récente en Europe.

In 1998, the serial was also available on CD-ROM. It is unknown if the serial was available on CD-ROM prior to 1998.

The serial continues *Recent demographic developments in Europe and North America*

130 0 Recent demographic developments in Europe (1994)

245 00 Recent demographic developments in Europe.

260 Strasbourg : \$b Council of Europe Press, \$c 1994-

300 v. : \$b ill. ; \$c 30 cm.

310 Annual

362 0 1993-

500 Latest issue consulted: 1998.

530 Vols. for <1998-> also available on CD-ROM.

550 Prepared by European Population Committee, Council of Europe, 1993- ; and: the National Statistical Offices of Non-member states of the Council of Europe, <1998->

651 0 Europe \$x Population \$v Statistics \$v Periodicals.

710 2 Council of Europe. \$b European Population Committee.

775 8 \$i Issued also in French: \$t Recent demographic developments in Europe (1994). French. Evolution démographiques récente en Europe \$w ...

776 1 \$t Recent demographic developments in Europe (1994 : CD-ROM) \$w ...

780 00 \$t Recent demographic developments in Europe and North America \$w ...

Example 3.

Caption:

WESTERN LITERARY JOURNAL AND MONTHLY REVIEW		
VOL. 1	CINCINNATI, NOVEMBER 1844	NO. 1

You are cataloging the microfilm reproduction of the serial. It was filmed by University Microfilms in Ann Arbor, Mich. It occupies part of one film reel. The film measures 35 mm. The serial was filmed as part of the American periodical series, 1800-1850. It is 527 in the series.

You learn from the title page of the entire volume that Robinson & Jones originally published the serial.

The serial ran from v. 1, no. 1 (Nov. 1844) to v. 1, no. 6 (Apr. 1845).

The serial was issued simultaneously in Nashville, Tenn. under the title *Southwestern literary journal and monthly review*. The content of *Southwestern literary journal and monthly review* and *Western literary journal and monthly review* was identical.

- 130 0 Western literary journal and monthly review (Cincinnati, Ohio : 1844)
245 00 Western literary journal and monthly review \$h [microform].
260 Cincinnati : \$b [Robinson & Jones], \$c 1844-1845.
300 1 v.
310 Monthly
362 0 Vol. 1, no. 1 (Nov. 1844)-v. 1, no. 6 (Apr. 1845).
500 Title from caption
533 Microfilm. \$b Ann Arbor, Mich. : \$c University Microfilms. \$e 1 microfilm reel ; 35 mm. \$f (American periodical series, 1800-1850 ; 527)
776 1 \$t Western literary journal and monthly review (Cincinnati, Ohio : 1844) \$w (OCoLC)10624861
787 8 \$i Issued simultaneously in Nashville, Tenn. as: \$t Southwestern literary journal and monthly review
830 0 American periodical series, 1800-1850 ; \$v 527.

Session 10: Cumulations, Supplements, Other Related Works

- What are the characteristics of cumulations, supplements, special issues and indexes?
- What are the factors to be considered in determining when to note them on the same record or when to catalog separately?
- What are the options for treatment?

1

References

Trainers may want to consult the following:

CONSER Cataloging Manual Module 17

CONSER Editing Guide: 525, 555, 580, 770/772, 787

AACR2 12.7B8g, 12.7B17, 21.28A-B; LCRI 12.0, 1.0, 21.28B, 21.30G

For all of these horizontal relationships, the related work may be issued simultaneously or at different times. We will explore:

- The types and characteristics of related works
- Factors to be considered in determining how to catalog them
- When to include them on the existing serial record and when to catalog them separately.



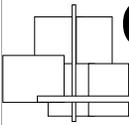
MARC Fields for Related Works

- Cumulations (310 or 580/787)
- Supplements (525 or 770/772)
- Special issues (525 or 770/772)
- Indexes (555 or 580/787)
- \$i display text in links

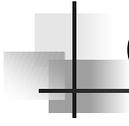
2

The MARC fields given here show the fields used when noting related works on the existing record vs. when cataloging them separately.

As discussed in the last session, subfield \$i for display text has been recently defined and can be used in place of 580 notes to explain the relationship. This is particularly useful for 787 fields.



Cumulations (LCRI 12.0)



Characteristics of Cumulations

- Often contain abstracting/indexing or statistical information
- Are issues of a serial that collect information from previous issues for a given period and are intended to replace them
- May rearrange, correct, or expand the contents of the original issues
- Have essentially the same contents as the original issues

Titles that cumulate are often reference works, e.g., abstracting and indexing services where weekly, monthly, etc., issues are cumulated less frequently, perhaps semiannually or annually.



Factors Determining Treatment for Cumulations

- Are the titles of the serial and its cumulation the same or different?
- Does the serial and its cumulation share a numbering scheme or does each have its own numbering?
- Is the serial and its cumulation in the same or a different format?
- Impact on serials check-in

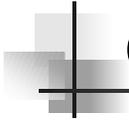
5

The title of a cumulation may contain a word such as “cumulated” which constitutes a different title.



Cumulations on Same Record

- Catalog on one record (LCRI 12.0)
 - If individual issues and cumulation have the same title and numbering is continuous
 - If individual issues and cumulation have the same title and only a chronological designation
- Give cumulation information in the frequency note



Cumulations on Same Record

245 00 New serial titles / \$c prepared under the sponsorship of the Joint Committee on the Union List of Serials.

310 Eight monthly issues, four quarterly issues and annual cumulations which are self-cumulative through periods of five or ten years

362 1 Began with Jan. 1953; ceased with 1999 annual cumulation.

This is an example where the cataloger creates one record because the cumulation has the same title as the monthly issues and they both have date designations. The last issue of each volume is the annual cumulation – and the issue that will be retained on the shelf.



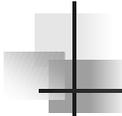
Cumulations on Separate Records

- Catalog on separate records (LCRI 12.0)
 - If individual issues and cumulation have the same title, but different numbering systems
 - If individual issues and cumulation have different titles
 - If individual issues and cumulation are published in different formats, e.g., print and microform
 - If in doubt, prefer separate records
- Provide a uniform title main entry for the cumulation if it has the same title as the original
- Provide 787 link with \$i note

8

Create separate records when titles or designations are different, or if the serial and its cumulation are published in different formats. When the titles are different, give an added entry for the related work (AACR2 21.28B1). If you're in doubt about whether to catalog on one record or separate records, PREFER SEPARATE RECORDS!

<Instructors: ask class about check-in practices in their institutions>



Cumulations: Separate Records

245 00 Abstracts in new technologies and engineering.
310 Bimonthly
362 0 Vol. 1, no. 1 (Jan./Feb. 1997)-
787 08 \$i Issued also in an annual cumulation: \$t Abstracts
in new technologies and engineering (Annual) \$w ...

130 0 Abstracts in new technologies and engineering (Annual)
245 00 Abstracts in new technologies and engineering.
310 Annual
362 0 1997-
787 08 \$i Cumulation of the bimonthly publication: \$t Abstracts in
new technologies and engineering \$w ...

9

This is an example of a title for which the cumulation has different numbering and therefore requires them to be separately cataloged. They are linked to each other in 787 fields.

Note that the annual cumulation has a uniform title. A uniform title is NOT added to the previously cataloged title. The serial title itself would only have a uniform title if the title had a conflict to another unrelated serial.

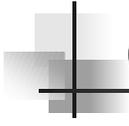
Supplements

(AACR2 12.7B8g, 21.28A-B, LCRI 1.0)



Characteristics of Supplements

- May complement or update parent resource's content, contain a special feature, or contain extra or different information
- May have a formal relationship with the parent resource (e.g., may have the same author; may state that it supplements it)
- May be a monograph, a serial or an integrating resource



Characteristics of Supplements (cont.)

- May have its own title or a title dependent on the parent resource's title
- May have the same as or separate numbering from parent resource
- May be in the same or a different format than the parent resource

Supplements: Factors Affecting Treatment

- Nature of the supplement
 - Adds or updates information in the parent resource?
 - Complements the parent resource?
- Does it have a distinctive title? Is it called "supplement" or its equivalent in another language?
- Does it carry the numbering of the parent resource or have its own? Or have no numbering?

13

A supplement to a monograph is not cataloged as a serial because the supplement is usually related to an edition of the monograph (LCRI 1.0)

Consult selectors

National vs. local practice

<Instructors – discuss local practice>

Supplements: Cataloging Options

- Explanatory note (AACR2 12.7B8.g)
 - In 525 field
 - For a supplement that serves merely to update the parent resource and usually does not have its own title
- Catalog record and links (AACR2 12.1B4-12.1B6, 12.7B8.g, 21.28)
 - In 772 field, with corresponding 770 on parent record
 - For a supplement that complements the parent title and usually has its own title
 - For a supplement with its own contents, numbering

14

Supplements may be cataloged separately or added as a note on the parent record.

Print constants:

- 770 “Has supplement:”
- 772 “Supplement to:”

Supplement with Dependent Title; Included on Record with Parent Title

- Catalog on same record as parent title

On piece:

1999 Annual supplement to Uniform mechanical code

On record:

110 2 International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials.
245 10 Uniform mechanical code.
525 Annual supplements are issued between editions.

15

This supplement is cataloged with the parent title because it updates the parent title, its title is basically “Supplement” and it is numbered by year. The serial title itself is published every three years and is numbered “[year] edition.”

Supplement with Different Title than Parent; Included on Record with Parent

- Added entry given for access to supplement title

245 00	Investing, licensing & trading in Canada.
525	Has semiannual supplement: ILT. Canada.
740 02	ILT. \$p Canada.

16

This supplement has its own title, but is not cataloged separately because it is an updating supplement.

Last part of LCRI 21.28B states: “Other serial supplements should be noted on the bibliographic records for the related serials. Give added entries for the supplements whenever the titles are distinctive.”

Supplement with Different Title than Parent; Cataloged on Own Record

- Supplement title has link to parent title
- Parent title has link to supplement title
- Provide added entry for the parent title on record for the supplement

	245 00 Jersey journal	Parent title
	770 0 \$t Jersey directory \$w ...	
Supplement	245 00 Jersey directory.	
	730 0 Jersey journal.	
	772 0 \$t Jersey journal \$w ...	

17

The supplement in this example was cataloged separately because it has a different title and contents.

According to AACR2 21.28, an added entry is made for the title of the parent on the record for the supplement.

Separately Cataloged Supplement with Analyzable Issues

- Continuing supplement
- Title may be dependent, consisting of title of parent resource and word "Supplement," "Beiheft," etc., or it may be distinctive
- Has its own numbering

245 00 Scandinavian cardiovascular journal. \$p Supplement. 362 0 No. 1- 515 Issues also carry volume numbering of the parent serial. 772 1 \$t Scandinavian cardiovascular journal	18
--	----

There are also supplements to periodical issues where the word supplement appears after an issue number, e.g., Vol. 1, no. 2 (Supplement) and these are not cataloged on their own records, although the issues may be analyzable.

Supplements may be a monographic series, as in this example. Per LCRI 21.28B, no 730 is given for parent title, since the common title is the same as the parent serial.

The supplement may have its own ISSN.

This title may be analyzed or not, depending on the needs of the individual library.



Separately Cataloged Supplement to Many Titles

- May link to all parent titles in separate fields
- Note in one 580

245 04 The Asia magazine. 580 Distributed as a weekly supplement to numerous Asian newspapers.
--

Parade, a magazine which is distributed with the Sunday issue of many newspapers, is another example of a supplement to many newspapers.

Supplement Cataloged Separately as a Monograph

- May have numbering related to volume or issue

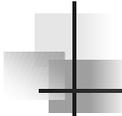
245 00 Deep time : \$b Paleobiology's perspective : a special volume commemorating the 25th anniversary of the journal Paleobiology / \$c edited by Douglas H. Erwin and Scott L. Wing.
300 371 p. : \$b ill. (some col.) ; \$c 26 cm.
500 Supplement to v. 26, no. 4 of Paleobiology.
730 0 Paleobiology. \$n V. 26, no. 4 (Supplement)

20

This is a substantial supplement that warrants cataloging as a monograph. On the cover of this monograph, it says "Supplement to Volume 26(4)." Note the form of the 730 added entry for the journal, number and word "supplement," given according to the instructions in LCRI 21.30G.

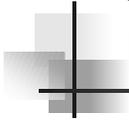
Special Issues

(AACR2 21.28A1, LCRI 21.30G)



Characteristics of Special Issues

- Some periodical issues call themselves “special issue,” but are still issues of that periodical
- May have numbering of the parent resource; may have their own numbering; may have no numbering
- Usually cover a specific topic and may have a distinctive title
- May be a serial, a monograph or an integrating resource



Special Issues: Factors Affecting Treatment

- Presence of distinctive title
- Importance of contents
- Numbering

Special Issue Included on Record for Parent Title

- Provide note on parent record (AACR2 12.7B8g)
 - If it is a numbered regular issue and usually indicates that it covers a specific topic
525 Some numbers issued as special issues with distinctive titles.
 - If it has the same numbering (e.g., v. 3, no. 4) or a subdivision of numbering of a regular issue (e.g., v. 3, no. 4A)
525 Special issues accompany some numbers.
 - If it lacks numbering:
525 Includes special issues.

24

Such general notes may take slightly different forms, but indicate there are special issues.

If the special issues have numbering relating to volumes or issues of the parent title, that is indicated by the wording in the 525 note.

If there is no numbering, the note becomes more general.

Special Issue Cataloged Separately: Monograph

- Catalog separately when:
 - Special issue has its own title
 - Contents warrant individual treatment

```
245 00 Serials cataloging at the turn of the century
        /$c Jeanne M.K. Boydston, James W. Williams,
        Jim Cole, editors.
260     New York : $b Haworth Press, $c c1997.
500     "Has also been published as The serials librarian,
        volume 32, numbers 1/2, 1997" –T.p. verso.
730 0   Serials librarian.
```

25

It is up to the individual library to determine the importance of the contents and whether to create a separate record. When a special issue is cataloged as a monograph, give an added entry for the serial (AACR2 21.30G)

This is an example of some publishers' practices regarding special issues, i.e., publishing a title as a monograph and also as an issue of a serial. Note that the added entry only includes the title of the journal and NOT the numbering of the issue.

Special Issue Cataloged Separately: Serial

- May catalog a special issue separately as a serial when:
 - The special issue is published on a regular basis and is a serial in itself
 - It is designed to be used separately
 - It has its own numbering (usually)

245 00	Brewer's digest. \$p	Buyers' guide & directory.
362 0	1962-	
772 0	\$t	Brewer's digest \$w ...

26

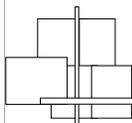
Titles such as buyers' guides, product directories and membership lists are often problematic examples of special issues for periodicals -- and often appear with journals in the fields of business and engineering. They may have the numbering of the parent journal, may be part 2 of one issue each year, may be numbered with the year of coverage. They can be used separately from the journal they accompany, but may or may not be worth cataloging separately.

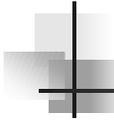
Your library's subject specialists may want such special issues cataloged to sit in a reference collection away from the parent journal.

In this example, the Buyers guide and directory is cataloged separately and linked to the parent title (and there is a corresponding link on that title to the special issue)

Indexes

(AACR2 12.7B17, 21.28A, 21.28B)



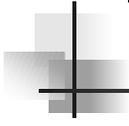


Characteristics of Indexes

- May index a single volume or may be cumulative for a number of volumes
- May have a title dependent on that of parent resource or may have own title
- May be an issue or volume of parent resource
- May index one or more works
- May be compiled by a personal author(s)
- May be published by same as or different publisher than parent resource

28

We aren't talking here about indexes included within the serial usually, though some cumulative indexes are issued as a volume or number of a serial or may be included within a volume or number.



Indexes: Factors Affecting Treatment

- Independent title or not
- Personal author(s)/compiler(s) or not
- Issued as volume and/or number of parent title
- Same as or different publisher from that of title(s) indexed
- Contents/coverage may be to one or more serial title(s)

Indexes: Treatment Options

- Noted only in check-in record when index covers only a year or volume
- Cumulative indexes can be noted in 555 field on record for parent serial
 - or
- Cataloged separately as a serial, a monograph or an integrating resource

30

There are 3 treatment options:

- Indexes that are issued with each year or volume are generally noted only in the check-in and/or item record. We will not show any examples of this type (except for an exception of an annual index cataloged separately)
- Cumulative indexes come in many different variations and are the only indexes mentioned in the bibliographic record itself. Those with a dependent title are generally noted in the 555 field on the bibliographic record for the parent serial. Whether it is published with an issue of the serial or separately is also noted.
- Some cumulative indexes are cataloged separately – as a monograph, serial, or integrating resource-- for reasons that we will discuss.

Cumulative Index Noted on Record for Parent Serial

On piece:

Canadian Journal of History
Annales canadiennes d'histoire

INDEX/INDICE

Volumes XXXI-XXXV

Volume XXXI - 1996

Volume XXXII - 1997

Volume XXXIII - 1998

Volume XXXIV - 1999

Volume XXXV - 2000

In record:

555 Vols. 1 (1966)-5 (1970) with v. 5; v. 6 (1971)-10 (1975).
1 v.; v. 11 (1976)-15 (1980). 1 v.; v. 16 (1981)-25 (1990).
1 v.; v. 26 (1991)-30 (1995). 1 v.; v. 31 (1996)-35 (2000). 1 v.

31

This is an example of a straightforward cumulative index with no personal author and the index title is dependent on that of the journal. Each cumulative index is “added” to a 555 note with an indication of its volumes and dates and whether or not it is in a volume or published as a separate volume.

If a cumulative index is called “Author index” or “Subject index,” that wording is added before the actual listings of the volumes in the 555 field. Separate author and subject indexes should be given in separate 555 notes.

Cumulative Index Noted on Record for Parent Serial

Index to a title and its earlier titles; index
published as a number in a series:

245 00	Military affairs : \$b journal of the American Military Institute.
362 0	Vol. 5, no. 1 (spring 1941)-v. 52, no. 4 (Oct. 1988).
555	Vols. 1 (1937)-32 (1969) (Includes index to earlier titles and issued as Kansas State University Library bibliography series no. 6). 1 v.
780 00	\$t Journal of the American Military Institute \$w ...
830 0	Kansas State University Library bibliography series ; \$v no. 6.

32

This cumulative index is a little more complicated because it indexes some of the volumes of one serial title and its two earlier titles, one of which appears in the 780 field. The note in the 555 index would be worded differently for the other titles, e.g., “Includes index to earlier and later titles”).

In this example, the index is also issued as a volume in a monographic series and the 830 field provides the appropriate series added entry.

Annual Index Cataloged Separately as a Serial

Journal:

245 00 Grand Rapids business journal.
260 Grand Rapids, Mich. : \$b Gemini Communications,

Index:

245 00 Grand Rapids business journal index.
260 Grand Rapids, Mich. : \$b Woodhouse LRC, Aquinas
College, \$c 1988-
550 Issued <1995-> by: Kent District Library.
710 2 Woodhouse Learning Resource Center.
710 2 Kent District Library (Kent County, Mich.)

Occasionally, an annual index is cataloged separately, even when it appears to have a dependent title and has the same volume numbering. This index is published by a different issuing body from the parent serial and therefore requires a separate catalog record.

Cumulative Index Cataloged Separately as a Serial

Cumulative index to more than one title:

245 00 Cumulative index to the American journal of international law ... and the Proceedings of the American Society of International Law.
630 00 American journal of international law \$v Indexes.
610 20 American Society of International Law. \$t Proceedings of the ... annual meeting \$v Indexes.
650 0 International law \$v Indexes.
787 1 \$t American journal of international law \$w ...
787 1 American Society of International Law. \$t Proceedings of the ... annual meeting \$w

34

This serial indexes two titles and therefore needs to be separately cataloged. Note the 630 and 610 fields for the related titles – and the 787's for links to the two titles it indexes.

Cumulative Index Cataloged as a Monograph

Cumulative index with a dependent title,
but published later by a different
publisher:

245 03	La lumière : \$b journal de la photographie. \$p Index.
260	Paris : \$b Editions du Palmier en zinc, \$c c1989.
500	“Le journal ‘La lumière’ ... parut du 9 février 1851 au 30 mars 1867.”
630 00	Lumière \$v Indexes.
650 0	Photography \$x History \$y 19th century \$v Indexes.

35

This index does not have a personal author and has a title dependent on the journal title. However, it was published a century later by a different publisher and therefore should be cataloged separately. Note the 630 field provides a subject heading for the title of the work indexed.

Cumulative Index Cataloged as a Monograph

Cumulative index with personal author,
distinctive title, and issued in a series:

- | | |
|--------|--|
| 100 1 | Jackson, Bruce. |
| 245 14 | The centennial index : \$b one hundred years of the
Journal of American folklore / \$c edited and compiled by
Bruce Jackson. |
| 260 | Washington, D.C. : \$b American Folklore Society,
\$c c1988. |
| 4901 | Publications of the American Folklore Society. New
series, \$x 0021-8715 |
| 630 00 | Journal of American Folklore \$v Indexes. |
| 650 0 | Folklore \$x Periodicals \$v Indexes. |
| 830 0 | Publications of the American Folklore Society. \$p
New series (Unnumbered) |

36

Note the personal author; the 630 for the journal title with “\$v Indexes”; the 650 for the subject area and “\$x Periodicals \$v Indexes.” This index is also issued in a series that needs tracing – another excellent reason to catalog separately.

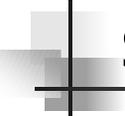


Added Entries for Related Works

- If separately cataloged (authoritative) (fields 700-730)
- Not separately cataloged (field 740)
 - For titles that are not represented by a bibliographic or authority record, i.e., supplements that are not separately cataloged

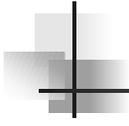
37

We talked about title added entries in session 2, but related works also often need an added entry. If an added entry is needed for a related work cataloged separately, provide the added entry in field 730. If you're providing access for a supplement that is NOT separately cataloged, give the added entry in field 740.

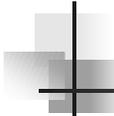


Summary

- Cumulations, supplements, special issues, and indexes may be cataloged on record for parent resource or separately depending on
 - Characteristics of the related works
 - Local needs
 - National guidelines



Exercises



Exercise 1

245 00 Standard directory of advertisers, Standard
directory of advertising agencies supplement.

246 30 Standard directory of advertisers supplement

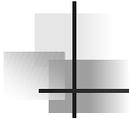
246 30 Standard directory of advertising agencies
supplement

730 0 Standard directory of advertisers.

730 0 Standard directory of advertising agencies.

772 0 \$t Standard directory of advertisers \$w ...

772 0 \$t Standard directory of advertising agencies \$w₄₀...



Exercise 2

There are 3 possibilities for treatment:

a) Give a 525 note on the record for the parent journal. The issue is called "Vol. 31 supplement" and the note should be worded to reflect that the supplement is issued to accompany a volume.

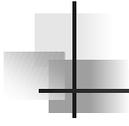
245 00 Journal of the Oriental Society of Australia : \$b JOSA.

525 Supplements accompany some volumes

b) Give a 525 note as in a) and an added entry for the supplement.

c) Catalog and classify separately. In this case, no note about the supplement would be added to the serial record.

If this title is indexed in A & I services as part of the journal, that is a stronger case for a) or b) and NOT c).



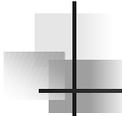
Exercise 3

245 00 Geographical Society of Ireland golden
jubilee, 1934-1984.

500 At head of title: Irish geography.

500 “Issued as a supplement to Irish
geography volume 17, 1984” – t.p.
verso.

730 0 Irish geography. \$n v. 17 (supplement)



Exercise 4

On record for parent title:

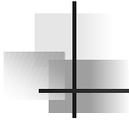
245 00 Pennsylvania history.

525 Has annual, unnumbered special supplemental issues with title: Empire, society and labor, 1997; Explorations in early American culture, Pennsylvania history, 1998; Explorations in early American culture, 1999. Beginning in 2000, published separately with its own vol. numbering.

740 02 Empire, society and labor.

740 02 Explorations in early American culture, Pennsylvania history.

740 02 Explorations in early American culture.



Exercise 4 (Cont.)

On serial record for successor to supplements.

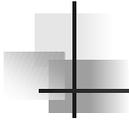
245 00 Explorations in early American culture.

260 University Park, PA : \$b Published by the Pennsylvania
Historical Association for the McNeil Center for Early
American Studies, \$c [2000-

310 Annual

362 0 Vol. 4 (2000)-

515 Earlier vols. published as unnumbered annual
supplements to: Pennsylvania history.



Exercises 5 and 6

Exercise 5. This is an index to a single volume. Note it only in the check-in record.

Exercise 6. Add to existing 555 note: new ser., v. 40 (Nov. 1999)-42 (Apr. 2002). 1 v.

Session 10: Cumulations, Supplements, Special Issues, and Indexes
Exercise Answers

Determine how you would handle each supplement or index:

note on serial record;
separate record, with note and linking field; or
cataloged as a monograph.

Provide title entry, note and/or link, if cataloging on a serial record. Fields other than those listed here may be necessary and should be added if useful for describing the supplement or index.

Exercise1. Catalog this supplement on a separate serial record because it is a supplement to more than one title. Provide linking fields and added entries for the Standard directory of advertisers and the Standard directory of advertising agencies.

245 00 Standard directory of advertisers, Standard directory of advertising agencies supplement.

246 30 Standard directory of advertisers supplement

246 30 Standard directory of advertising agencies supplement

730 0 Standard directory of advertisers.

730 0 Standard directory of advertising agencies.

772 0 \$t Standard directory of advertisers \$w ...

772 0 \$t Standard directory of advertising agencies \$w ...

On t.p:

Standard Directory
of
Advertisers

Oct. 2001
Supplement

Standard Directory
of
Advertising Agencies

On t.p. verso:

This edition of the *Standard Directory of Advertisers / Standard Directory of Advertising Agencies Supplement* was prepared by Advertising Red Books, A Member of the LexisNexis Group.

In preface:

This supplement contains updates and new lists for two Advertising Red Books products. They are the *Standard Directory of Advertisers* and the *Standard Directory of Advertising Agencies*.

These two directories are published together in January, while the Agency directory also comes out in July. Three supplements are issued each year in April, July, and October. Updates for the *Standard Directory of Advertisers* are cumulative and appear in each supplement. Updates for the *Standard Directory of Advertising Agencies* are non-cumulative and do not appear in the July issue as another full edition of the title is published that month.

Exercise 2. There are 3 possibilities for treatment:

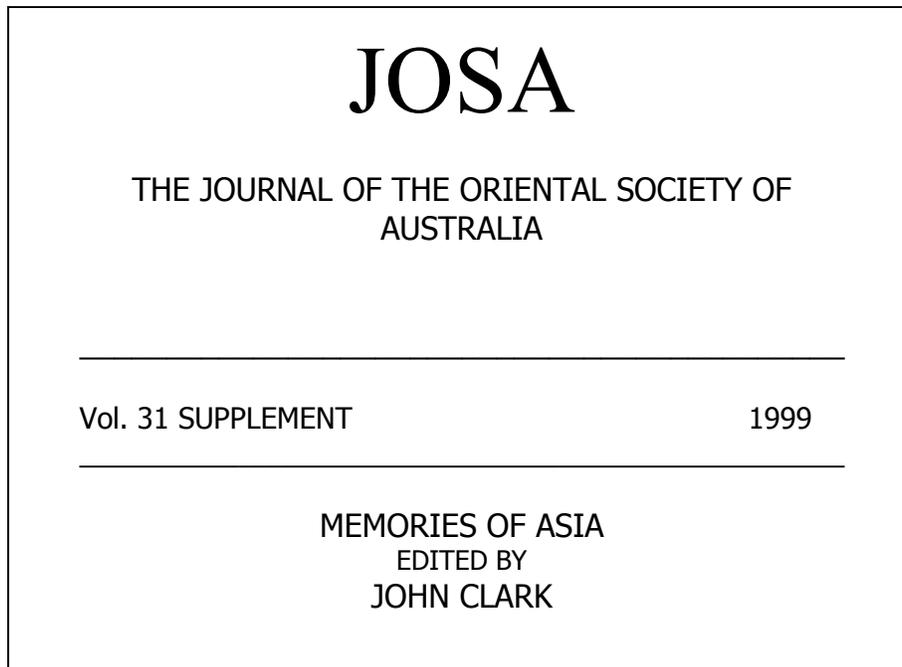
- a) Give a 525 note on the record for the parent journal. The issue is called “Vol. 31 supplement” and the note should be worded to reflect that the supplement is issued to accompany a volume.

245 00 Journal of the Oriental Society of Australia : \$b JOSA.
525 Supplements accompany some volumes

- b) Give a 525 note as in a) and trace the supplement.
- c) Catalog and classify separately. In this case, no note about the supplement would be added to the serial record.

If this title is indexed in A & I services as part of the journal, that is a stronger case for a) or b) and NOT c).

On t.p.:



[Contents page also includes a list of articles]

Exercise 3. This jubilee issue is 294 pages and seems to be significant enough to catalog as a monograph. Do not make note of this supplement on the serial record.

There should be a note and tracing on the record for the supplement cataloged as a monograph:

245 00 Geographical Society of Ireland golden jubilee, 1934-1984.

500 At head of title: Irish geography.

500 “Issued as a supplement to Irish geography volume 17, 1984” – t.p. verso.

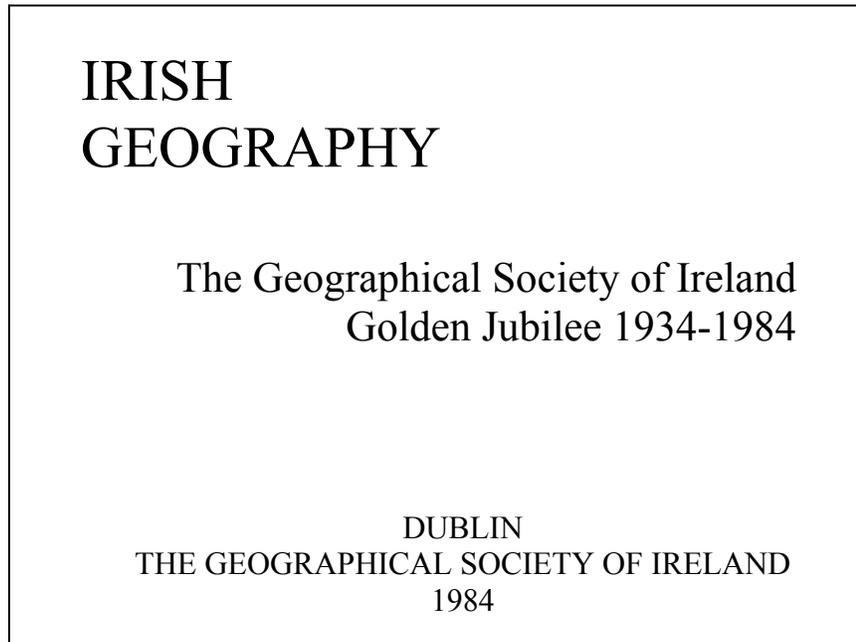
730 0 Irish geography. \$n V. 17 (supplement)

From LCRI 1.6:

“Do not treat a special number or an unnumbered supplement to a serial as a series. Give the information in a note if it is not already recorded in the title and statement of responsibility area. [Examples omitted]

(Note: A supplement that is numbered only in relation to a particular number of a serial, e.g., supplements 1 and 2 to v. 10, no. 1 of the serial) is considered to be unnumbered since there isn’t a separate numbering system for the supplement)”

On t.p.



on verso:

Issued as a supplement to *Irish Geography* volume 17, 1984

Exercise 4. Provide for the supplement to *Pennsylvania history* using notes on the record for the parent title with a 525 note and 740's for the supplement issues. When it is no longer a supplement, catalog it on its own record with a 515 note referring to the earlier supplements to Pennsylvania history.

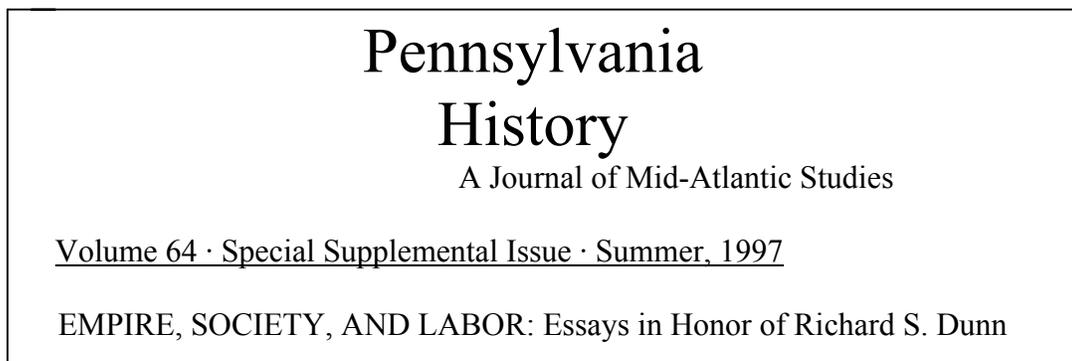
On record for parent title:
245 00 Pennsylvania history.

525 Has annual, unnumbered special supplemental issues with title: Empire, society and labor, 1997; Explorations in early American culture, Pennsylvania history, 1998; Explorations in early American culture, 1999. Beginning in 2000, published separately with its own vol. numbering.

740 02 Empire, society and labor.
740 02 Explorations in early American culture, Pennsylvania history.
740 02 Explorations in early American culture.

On serial record for successor to supplements.
245 00 Explorations in early American culture.
260 University Park, PA : \$b Published by the Pennsylvania Historical Association for the McNeil Center for Early American Studies, \$c [2000-
310 Annual
362 0 Vol. 4 (2000)-
515 Earlier vols. published as unnumbered annual supplements to: Pennsylvania history.

On cover, 1997:



On cover, 1998:



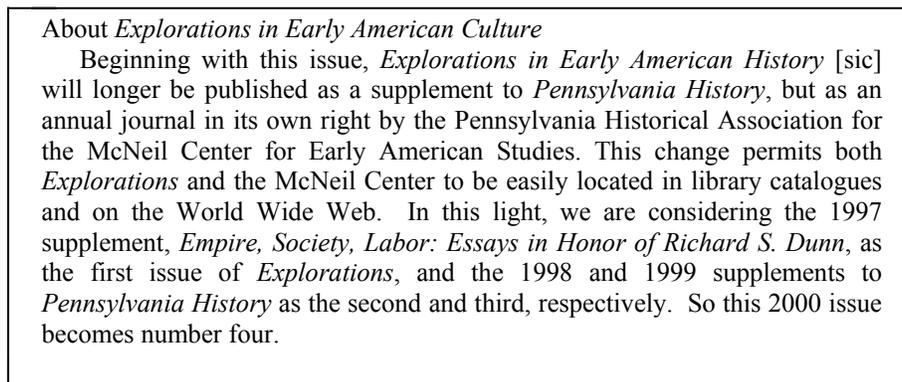
On cover, 1999:



On cover, 2000:



On page 2, 2000:



Exercise 5. This is an index to a single volume. Note it only in the check-in record.

On t.p.:

<p>The Index Economist to volume 362 January-March 2002 inclusive</p>

Exercise 6. Add to existing 555 note: new ser., v. 40 (Nov. 1999)-42 (Apr. 2002). 1 v.

On t.p.:

<p>DARTMOUTH COLLEGE LIBRARY BULLETIN</p> <p>Index</p> <p>Volumes XL-XLII (NS), November 1999 To April 2002</p>

Appendix A. AACR Revision: Changes in Chapter 12 and other related changes in the AACR2 2002 Amendments

Prepared by Jean Hirons 2001

[This document was prepared as a guide to the new revision. It is assumed that the rules will be in hand when using this guide.]

Glossary

Bibliographic resource (New)

Continuing resource (New)

Integrating resource (New). Note that an integrating resource is defined as a bibliographic resource (not a continuing resource) as not all integrating resources are continuing. This definition focuses on the form of issuance and the intention to be updated for at least some time.

Iteration (New). Defined for integrating resources.

Key-title (Rev.). The significant difference is the substitution of “bibliographic resource” for “serial.” Key titles and ISSN will be assigned to any continuing resource.

Monograph (Rev.) No longer called a “non-serial”!

Multipart item (Rev.) Second sentence added.

Section (Rev.) “Bibliographic resource” substituted for “serial.”

Serial (Rev.) 1) A continuing resource; 2) “discrete” parts: word added to accommodate numbered articles in electronic journals and the fact that issues are no longer a necessity in the electronic environment; 3) “usually” bearing numbering: definition now includes unnumbered series and serials that don’t have numbering on first issues (this is not really new); 4) “that has no predetermined conclusion”: this is softer and perhaps easier to deal with than “is intended to be continued indefinitely”; 5) examples changed to reflect types of serials most commonly encountered.

Updating loose-leaf (New). Finally!

Chapters 12 and 1 (selected changes by area)

Title of Chapter 12: Continuing Resources

General changes

12.0A1. Scope

Scope of chapter is continuing resources, not just serials

Includes certain finite resources:

Resources that exhibit characteristics of serials but are finite

Reprints of serials

Finite integrating resources

Notes use of chapter 21 for major changes and chapter 12 rules for minor changes

Significance:

Integrating resources: may mean some changes of practice; Hallam will probably not be retained; more connection to serials but this does not mean that serials catalogers will necessarily catalog them.

More resources can be cataloged as serials (e.g., newsletters of events, quarterly technical progress reports). May require some interpretation.

No distinction made between finite and continuing integrating resources.

Sources of information

12.0B1. Basis of the Description (New rule)

- New rule to say which issue or part serves as chief source
- Serials: earliest; integrating: current (no changes)
- Specifies that a source representing the part is favored over a source representing the whole work
- Breakdown added by type of resource and area of the description: which issue/part to use for what

Significance:

- For electronic journals, use a source associated with the first issue, if available, rather than the home page.
- While there is no change in the status quo, the fact that serials and integrating resources are described from different sources (earliest/current) may require recataloging or more maintenance (e.g., serial changes to integrating resource; title changes occur on integrating resource linked to a serial)

12.0B2. Chief source of information (old 12.0B1)

- No change in basic rule for serials
- Special instruction added for direct access electronic resources to prefer the physical carrier or its labels
- Prescribed sources of information removed from the rule and added to new rule

Significance:

- Title of CD-ROM serials will be taken from external sources

12.0B3. Prescribed sources of information (old 12.0B1)

- Separate rule added to deal with each area of the description and which sources can be used without the use of brackets
- Series area more specifically stated

Significance:

- No impact

12.0F. Inaccuracies

- Reference added to 12.1B1

Title and Statement of Responsibility Area

1.1B1 Title proper

- Do not transcribe words that serve as an introduction and are not meant to be part of the title

Significance:

- For Web sites, do not transcribe “Welcome to ...”
- For popular serials, may result in more words being eliminated from titles, such as “Better Homes and Gardens presents ...”

12.1B1 Title proper

- New examples added of integrating resources and electronic journals
- Instruction added to correct obvious typos in the title (from LCRI 12.0F1)
- Statements indicating absorbed titles, etc. omitted from title (from 2000 amendments; based on LCRI 12.1B1)

Significance:

- CONSER practice of correcting titles will be more broadly applied
- No other significant changes

12.1B2 Full form/acronym or initialism

- Always choose the full form; exception allowing for use of acronym dropped

Significance:

- Easier to decide
- Harmonization with ISSN practice

12.1B7 Omissions

- This rule was expanded in 1999 to include dates, names, and numbers other than designations that are likely to change

12.1B8 Change in title proper

- Instruction added for integrating resources
- Major/minor changes both included

Significance:

- Serials: no change
- Integrating: “in general” added to rule about giving a note; this means that for really trivial changes, a note (field 247) is not necessary

12.1D3. Change in parallel titles (new)

Significance:

- Rules are much more specific about handling changes in parallel titles
- Description of integrating resources would be changed

***12.1E1 Other title information**

- For serials: rule now limits cases where other title information must be given (based on LCRI/CONSER practice)
- In other cases, catalogers are free to put in 245, give a quoted note, or omit.
- For integrating, allows cataloger to decide whether or not to record; includes provision for loose-leafs

Significance:

- Codifies CONSER practice; differs from monographic practice
- More ability to use cataloger’s judgment
- Use of quoted notes may return
- May want to decide this based on system displays
- No expected “CONSER practice”

12.1E2 Change in other title information (New)

- Specific instructions added for handling changes

12.1F3 Editors

- Splits rule between serials and integrating to allow for differences in practice between serials and loose-leafs
- For integrating, allows judgment to determine whether or not to include editors

Significance:

- Editors will continue to be given for loose-leafs; but for electronic resources, editors may be less likely to be recorded

12.1F5. Change in statements of responsibility (New)

- Explicit instructions for serials and integrating
- Gives guidance for serial notes (changes in the body versus changes in the presentation of the name of the body)

Edition Area

12.2B1. Edition statement

- For integrating resources, transcribe when considered to be important

Significance:

- For electronic resources, Chapter 9 will be important
- For loose-leafs, use current practice for recording edition statement

12.2B2.

- Provisions reversed (general to more specific) and slightly revised

Significance:

- Limits cases when edition statements will be used for electronic resources; specifies that statements indicating frequent revision are frequency notes and not edition statements

12.2F1. Change in edition information (New)

- Serials: no changes are considered to be major (but this will change)
- Integrating: indicates that some changes will require a new description (no reference); gives instruction for minor changes

Significance:

- In order to harmonize with ISSN/ISBD(CR) we will be accepting the fact that some changes to edition statements are major; this will be added as an RI for now

Numbering Area

12.3. Numbering (change in name)

- Much shorter! Includes both numeric and chronological designations

12.3A2. Applicability (New)

- For serials, specifies when to use 362 0 (formatted) depending on what is in hand at time of cataloging
- “or part” added here and throughout to include separately numbered articles; more accommodation for e-resources
- For integrating, not usually applicable

Significance:

- Use of designations will primarily be limited to serials, but does not shut the door on the possibility that integrating resources may bear designations; numbers/dates on loose-leaf updates are not given as designations.

12.3B1. Numbering

- “but not necessarily with the same punctuation” added to allow changes when needed
- Includes former rule 12.3B3 (continued sequences of numbering)

12.3C1. Chronological designation

- “but not necessarily with the same punctuation” added
- Examples changed to show use of slash for multiple dates

Significance:

- At long last, catalogers can create useful chronological designation displays for multiple and combined dates by substituting slashes for hypens

12.3C4.

- Provision added for reversing order of dates and numbers when the numbering is a division of the date (i.e., year serves as volume) (From LCRI 12.3C4)

12.3D1 No designation on first issue or part

- First indicates that numbering on subsequent issues or parts be used to supply numbering on first
- If not available, allows for a date to be supplied instead of [No.1-] when the date would be more meaningful

Significance:

- Could mean more dates being supplied if a date can be reasonable ascertained (may be more likely that date would be used in the first place if available and no numbering is present)

12.3E. Alternative numbering (no change)

12.3F. Ceased serials (name change)

- Serials cease; they are not completed!

12.3F1.

- Gives instruction for what to do if information about the first issue/part is not available and an example

***12.3G1. Change in numbering**

- Provides three categories of change: different system of numbering; same system with use of “new series,” etc.; same system without “new series,” etc.
- For cases where system is the same, but no distinguishing words used, supply “new series” or its equivalent in other languages

Significance:

- Prior to this, a new record would have been made according to LCRI 12.3G
- May require procedural changes in-house for check-in and binding

- Harmonizes practices with ISSN so more chance of a one-to-one match

Publication, Distribution, Etc. Area

12.4C2. Change in place of publication, distribution, etc. (New)

- Instructions on how to handle for serials and integrating, which provision for “if considered to be important.”

12.4D2. Change in name of publisher, distributor, etc.

- For serials, note when it doesn’t require a new description (i.e., publisher is main entry or uniform title qualifier)
- Integrating: change description

Significance:

- Use judgment when deciding whether to note or note

1.4F8. Dates for serials, integrating resources, and multiparts (New)

- Specifies CONSER practice of when to give a date and when not to (based on whether first/last issues in hand)
- Also provides an option to supply the date
- Specifies using the “first published issue”

Significance:

- Prior to this rules were incomplete, as they accommodated a situation where the piece didn’t have a date, but not the case where you didn’t have the piece.
- When no. 1 is issued later than no. 2, the publication date will reflect the date of the earliest publication (i.e., no. 2)

12.4F1-F2.

- Examples added showing lack of first/last piece in hand
- Integrating resources, specifies means for indicating last update

Significance:

- Change of practice for loose-leafs

12.4G2-3. Change in place and/or name of manufacturer (New)

- Rules expanded

Physical Description Area

12.5B1. Extent of item.

- Sentenced deleted for printed serials that allowed for no. or pt. to be given. Only example is v. (see 2.5B17).

- CD-ROMs example added to show optional practice to use popular terms for SMD in Chapter 9
- Instruction for supplying “(loose-leaf)” added

12.5B2. Change in other physical details (New)

- For serials, add to illustration statement or note when illustrations are no longer included; but only when important (i.e., illustrations are significant)
- For integrating, change the statement

12.5D1. Dimensions

- Note that new examples added; one has the more formal presentation “computer optical disks” rather than “CD-ROMs”

12.5D2. Change in dimensions

- Specifies to give from smallest or smaller to largest or larger

12.5E1. Accompanying Material

- Removed provision for preceding data with 3 spaces

Series Area

1.6G1.

- Examples showing alphabetic designations added
- Rule expanded to cover inaccuracies, and optional addition of alternative numbering schemes
- Provision for supplying “[new ser.]” or its equivalent added to mirror 12.3G practice.

12.6B2. Change in series statement (New)

- Serials: “and this change cannot be stated clearly in the series area” refers to by means of a separate 490/440 field with dates
- Integrating: change the series statement; no need to retain earlier information unless considered important

Notes Area

12.7A2.

- Added provision for using dates when notes don’t relate to all issues of a serial or the entire resource.

12.7B.

- Sentence added to reflect the dual nature of notes: information not given in the description, and changes over time.

12.7B1. Frequency

- Frequency of updates to an integrating resource added

Significance:

- Fields 310/321 will be used for integrating resources (may require validation); eventually serials fixed field will also be used; new code added for continuously updated.

12.7B3 Source of title proper.

- Non-print resources sentence added.
- Note that examples show use of “viewed on” date but not full description based on information (see 12.7B23)

12.7B4 Titles

- Split into two rules, the first for other titles, the second for changes in the title that will be handled by notes.

12.7B4.2. Change in title proper

- Serials: Provides examples for minor title change notes (field 246). Also provides for possibility of scattered issues having a different title (something that can only be determined in retrospect.) The “title of short duration” is not mentioned but might be fit into the concept of scattered issues if it hasn’t already been cataloged and assigned an ISSN.
- Integrating: covers all title changes, whether minor or major. Note that different introductory language has been used (e.g., Title history, Former title) in order to allow for flexibility and not force one community’s language on another. These notes will be given in field 247, which will be redefined in the CEG (not yet discussed).

Significance:

- This is one of the major differences between serials and integrating. When recording earlier titles for integrating resources, use judgment. Don’t record a 247 for really minor changes, just change the title and use a “title varies slightly” note.

12.7B5. Parallel titles

- The old rule also included other title information, which has been separated out. Rule is also split into two with **12.7B5.2** providing instructions for how to deal with parallel titles that are added or dropped from later issues/iterations.

12.7B6. Other title information (New)

- **12.7B6.1** includes a statement that up to now would have been included in the 245 or omitted. {Use of quotes?}
- **12.7B6.2** reintroduces the use of “(varies slightly)” for changes of little importance.
-

12.7B7. Statement of responsibility (formerly 12.7B6)

- **12.7B7.1.** Note that instruction for editors applies only to serials. For integrating resources (particularly loose-leafs), editor would be more likely to be given as statement of responsibility (field 245).
- **12.7B7.2.** Provides guidance for noting changes over time.

12.7B8. Bibliographic history and relationships with other resources (formerly 12.7B7)

- This rule includes notes that relate the resource being cataloged to other resources. For serials, most of these notes are given in linking fields.
- The order of the subrules has been changed to separate the chronological relationships (780/785) from the others (e.g., translations, supplements, etc.)

Significance:

- By including all continuing resources in these rules, it is to be assumed that linking fields will be applicable to integrating resources as well. Further discussion may be needed to determine their application.

12.7B8 c). Split

- Note that the label for the example “Journal of environmental science and health ...” has been changed from “Continued by” to “Split into.”

12.7B8 f) Simultaneous edition

- This replaces the concept of “subsidiary edition” formerly in 12.7B7g. It also incorporates 12.7B7h, “numerous editions.” The resulting rule better accommodates the types of serial editions frequently encountered.

12.7B9. Edition statement (New)

- There was no separate rule for edition statement in the code as 12.7B7 was assumed to cover the concept of edition. Thus, there was no provision for other notes relating to edition statements.

12.7B9.2 Changes in edition statement

a) Serials. Note that some changes will be major and will require a new record (future revision).

b) Integrating resources. The provision here assumes that the change in edition is not a major one that would require a new record. The example is for a loose-leaf.

12.7B10.2. Change in numbering

- Last three examples added to accommodate electronic journals

12.7B11. Publication, distribution, etc.

- **12.7B11.1.** Note that information that will be given in 362 1 is included here rather than with notes on numbering.

12.7B12.2. Changes in physical description (New)

12.7B14.2. Change in series (new)

- The former rule, which dealt with changes in numbering has been replaced with a more general rule for changes in the series statement, since numbering will rarely be given.

12.7B16. Other formats

- Examples added to accommodate single record approach of noting online or print (or other format) versions.

12.7B17. Indexes.

- For serials, this covers cumulative indexes, either published with the serial or separately. For integrating, indexes are less likely to be separately published.

12.7B18. Summary (New)

- There was no summary note for serials, only Contents. Because the chapter now covers Web sites, the rule for a summary note and examples was added.

12.7B19. Contents

- This rule was broadened to incorporate all continuing resources with the old serial-specific rule given at the end.

12.7B21. Copy being described, library's holdings, and restrictions on use

- Examples of restricted access to electronic resources added.

***12.7B23. Item described.**

- **Serials:** includes both the “description based on” note for earliest issue and the “latest issue consulted” note for later issues.
- **Unnumbered serials.** Interpret this to mean unnumbered series.

Significance:

- Note that examples don't show use of the DBO, LIC and source of title notes. CCM will prescribe not to combine source of title and LIC in same note as this is confusing.
- **Integrating resources.** Only the DBO is used, not the LIC, as there is only one chief source at any one time.

Significance:

- Each time the description is changed this note will also have to be changed. Thus., this note also serves as the latest issue consulted!
- **Date viewed.** This can be given with both the DBO and LIC. But be careful if trying to combine with source of title note.

Standard Number and Terms of Availability Area

12.8B1. Standard number

- Examples of ISBNs added to accommodate loose-leafs. Do not use for serials, such as annual directories.

12.8E2.

- Provision added for loose-leafs.

Chapter 21 Title changes

There are now two rules, one for major changes and one for minor changes. The major change rules are all given with the exception of the minor change rules that follow.

21.2A1. Major changes

There are three provisions for major changes:

- 1) a change (addition, deletion, reordering or change) in the first 5 (or 6) words
- 2) a change after the first 5 (or 6) words that indicates a change in the meaning of the title or indicates a different subject matter
- 3) a change in a corporate body's name that is given in the title when it is a different body (i.e., a new heading would be required).

These are not new but they are more clearly stated than in the previous rule.

21.2A2. Minor changes

There are three new provisions and additional provisions added that were formerly only included in an LCRI. The wording has also been slightly revised.

- a). difference in representation of a word or words: includes provisions formerly in the Ris
- b) articles
- c) corporate body name: REV. this includes a change in the form of the name from a full form to an abbreviated form, a change in the placement of the name from beginning to end, etc.; and also the addition or deletion of the name so long as it's the same body.
- d) Punctuation
- e) Order of titles (parallel titles); from LCRI
- f) Words that link to the numbering; from LCRI
- g) Two or more titles (fluctuating titles); from LCRI
- h) Addition, deletion, or change in order of words in a list: NEW. The chief things to determine are whether you have a list, and that the changes to it do not radically change the scope of the serial.
- i) Addition, deletion, or rearrangement of a word indicating the type of resources anywhere in the title: NEW. Will accommodate "magazine" added and dropped, but also includes words such as "Journal," etc. at the beginning of the title.

In case of doubt, consider to be minor. NEW

Significance: There should be fewer new records and more 246 fields. Hopefully, the number of needless changes will be cut. The in case of doubt clause also will make a big difference. Not all of the situations are covered, however, such as frequency changes.

Appendix B: Tools for Serials Catalogers

A. Print resources for cataloging serials:

1. **Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules (AACR2)**. 2nd ed. rev. Chicago: American Library Association., 1988-
2. **CONSER Cataloging Manual (CCM)**. 2002 ed. Washington, D.C.: Serial Record Division, Library of Congress; distributed by the Cataloging Distribution Service. An in-depth presentation of serials cataloging as practiced at LC and CONSER institutions that features the step-by-step process of cataloging a serial with reference to pertinent AACR2 rules and LC rule interpretations and explanations of LC oral tradition relating to serials.
3. **CONSER Editing Guide (CEG)**. 1994 ed. Washington, D.C.: Serial Record Division, Library of Congress; distributed by the Cataloging Distribution Service. This guide supplies instructions for online input for serials catalogers following AACR2 in a MARC-based system.
4. **Descriptive Cataloging Manual (DCM)**. The DCM is an in-house manual containing the procedures followed by catalogers at the Library of Congress. The chapters that relate to establishing name and series authority records, however, are used by CONSER members, NACO participants, and others participating in cooperative programs.
5. **Library of Congress Rule Interpretations (LCRIs)**. Washington, D.C.: Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress.
6. Geer, Beverley and Caraway, Beatrice L. **Notes for Serials Cataloging**. 2nd ed. Englewood, Colo.: Libraries Unlimited, 1998.
7. **MARC 21 Format for Authority Data**. Washington, D.C.: Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress.
8. **MARC 21 Format for Bibliographic Data**. Washington, D.C.: Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress.

B. Print resources for subject cataloging and classification:

1. **Free-Floating Subdivisions: an Alphabetical Index**. Washington, D.C.: Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress.
2. **Library of Congress Classification Schedules**. Washington, D.C.: Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress.

3. **Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH).** Washington, D.C.: Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress.
4. **Medical Subject Headings.** Bethesda, MD: National Library of Medicine; for sale by the Supt. of Docs., U.S. G.P.O.
5. **Subject Cataloging Manual.** Washington, D.C.: Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress.

C. Online resources for serials:

1. **Cataloger's Desktop.** Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, Cataloging Distribution Service. This is a CD-ROM product that contains most of the LC documentation for cataloging and classification.
2. **CONSER Home Page:** <http://lcweb.loc.gov/acq/conser/homepage.html>
3. **IESCA (Interactive Electronic Serials Cataloging Aid)** (Northwestern University Library): <http://www.library.nwu.edu/iesca>
4. **Internet Library for Librarians** by V. Sha:
<http://www.itcompany.com/info retriever>
5. **LC's Home Page:** <http://www.loc.gov>
6. **NASIGWeb:** <http://www.nasig.org>
7. **OCLC's Home Page:** <http://www.oclc.org>
8. **RLG Home Page:** <http://lyra.rlg.org/>
9. **Serials in Cyberspace: Collections, Resources, and Services** by B. MacLennan. See: <http://www.uvm.edu/~bmaclenn/>
10. **SERIALST** (a very useful listserv). For more information see:
<http://www.uvm.edu/~bmaclenn/serialst.html>.
11. **Tools for Serials Catalogers** by A. Ercelawn:
<http://www.library.vanderbilt.edu/ercelawn/serials.html>
12. **USMARC Home Page:** <http://lcweb.loc.gov/marc/>

D. E-journals:

1. **CONSERline:** <http://lcweb.loc.gov/acq/conser/consrlin.html>

2. LCCN (LC Cataloging Newslines): <http://lcweb.loc.gov/catdir/lccn/lccn.html>

Appendix C. Glossary

[Definitions from AACR2 unless otherwise specified]

Access point. A name, term, code, etc., under which a bibliographic record may be searched and identified.

Accompanying material. Material issued with, and intended to be used with, the item being cataloged.

Added entry. An entry, additional to the main entry, by which an item is represented in a catalogue; a secondary entry.

Added title page. A title page title preceding or following the title page chosen as the basis for the description of the item. It may be more general (e.g., a series title page), or equally general (e.g., a title page in another language).

Added title page title. A title appearing on a title page that has not been chosen as the chief source. (*CCM*)

Alternative title. The second part of a title proper that consists of two parts, each of which is a title; the parts are joined by *or* or its equivalent in another language (e.g., *The tempest, or The enchanted island*).

Alternative numbers. A secondary system of numeric designation (e.g. vol. 1, no. 1 = No. 1) (*CCM*)

Analytic. The individual title in a series. The analytic may be a monograph or serial. (*CCM*)

Analytic title page. The title page of an individual work in a series; it usually carries the title of the work, as well as the title of the series. (*CCM*)

Analyzable. A series is described as “analyzable” because it contains titles that could be separately cataloged. A word or phrase cannot be a series if it is not “analyzable” (i.e., it does not have additional titles that could be separately cataloged). (*CCM*)

Anonymous. Of unknown authorship.

Area. A major section of the bibliographic description, comprising data of a particular category or set of categories.

Bibliographic resource. An expression or manifestation of a work or an item that forms the basis for bibliographic description. A bibliographic resource may be tangible or intangible.

Caption title. A title given at the beginning of the first page of the text.

Chief source of information. The source of bibliographic data to be given preference as the source from which a bibliographic description (or portion thereof) is prepared.

Chronological designation. A date, or combination of dates, numbers, or words that identifies an issue of a serial within a chronological sequence. *(CCM)*

Colophon. A statement at the end of an item giving information about one or more of the following: the title, author(s), publisher, printer, date of publication or printing. It may include other information.

Commercial publisher. A corporate body whose function is that of issuing a work for profit. *(CCM)*

Common title. A title common to two or more works, one or more of which carries, the title and/or designation of a section. *(CCM)*

Compiler. 1. One who produces a collection by selecting and putting together matter from the works of various persons or bodies. 2. One who selects and puts together in one publication matter from the works of one person or body.

Conference. 1. A meeting of individuals or representatives of various bodies for the purpose of discussing and/or acting on topics of common interest. 2. A meeting of representatives of a corporate body that constitutes its legislative or governing body.

Consecutive numbers. Continuous numbers that do not repeat (i.e., go back to “1”). Examples are serials that have numbered issues (e.g., no. 1, no. 2, etc.) and most volume numbers. Consecutive numbering can occur at any level within the numeric designation (e.g., v. 3, no. 800). *(CCM)*

Continuing resource. A bibliographic resource that is issued over time with no predetermined conclusion. Continuing resources include serials and ongoing integrating resources.

Conventional name. A name, other than the real or official name, by which a corporate body, place, or thing has come to be known.

Copyright date. A legal date that reflects the year in which an issue is registered for copyright protection. *(CCM)*

Corporate body. An organization or group of persons that is identified by a particular name and that acts, as an entity. Typical examples of corporate bodies are associations, institutions, business firms, nonprofit enterprises, governments, government agencies, religious bodies, local churches, and conferences.

Cover date. A date that reflects the month of issuance, rather than the coverage, such as the date found on the cover of a periodical. *(CCM)*

Cover title. A title printed on the cover of an item as issued.

Coverage date. A date that reflects the coverage of the contents of the item (e.g., FY 1989) *(CCM)*

Cumulation. An issue of a serial that collects all of the information given in the previous issues for a given period and is intended to replace those issues. The cumulation may rearrange, correct, or expand the contents of the original issues but the combined contents of the original issues and the contents of the cumulation are essentially the same. *(CCM)*

Distinctive title. A title that appears in addition to the title proper, is unique to an issue, and is often related to the topic or theme of that issue. *(CCM)*

Edition: serials or “serial editions.” Separate complete serials that are issued simultaneously, usually with the same title, and that are intended for a specific audience. *(CCM)*

Editor. One who prepares for publication an item not his or her own. The editorial work may be limited to the preparing of the item for the manufacturer, or it may include supervision of the manufacturing, revision (restitution), or elucidation of the content of the item, and the addition of an introduction, notes, and other critical matter. In some cases, it may involve the technical direction of a staff of persons engaged in creating or compiling the content of the item.

Element. A word, phrase, or group of characters representing a distinct unit of bibliographic information and forming part of an area (q.v.) of the description.

Emanation. A publication “emanates” from a corporate body if 1) it is issued by the corporate body, 2) it is caused to be issued by the corporate body, or 3) the contents originate with the corporate body. *(AACR2 21.1B2)*

Entry. A record of an item in a catalogue.

Entry word. The word by which an entry is arranged in the catalogue, usually the first word (other than an article) of the heading.

Extent of item. The first element of the physical description area. It gives the number and the specific material designation of the units of the item being described and, in some cases, other indications of the extent (e.g., duration).

Fluctuating title. A title that changes back and forth on a regular or irregular basis. *(CCM)*

Formal statement. A statement that appears on its own, or “in isolation,” rather than within a block of text. (*CCM*)

General material designation. A term indicating the broad class of material to which an item belongs (e.g., *sound recording*).

Half title. A title of a publication appearing on a leaf preceding the title page.

Heading. A name, word, or phrase placed at the head of a catalogue entry to provide an access point.

Integrating resource. A bibliographic resource that is added to or changed by means of updates that do not remain discrete and are integrated into the whole. Examples of integrating resources including updating loose-leafs and updating Web sites.

Internal numbers. Numbers within a volume that repeat with each volume (e.g., vol. 3, no. 2). (*CCM*)

Issuing body. A corporate body that is responsible for the issuance, and often the contents, of an item but whose primary function is not that of publishing. (*CCM*)

Iteration. An instance of an integrating resource.

Key-title. The unique name assigned to a bibliographic resource by centres of the ISSN Network. [new chapter 12 def.]

Language edition. A serial published simultaneously in different languages. The publisher of all of the editions is usually the same. The titles may be in different languages or in the same language. (*CCM*)

Loose-leaf publication. *See* Updating loose-leaf.

Main entry. The complete catalogue record of an item, presented in the form by which the entity is to be uniformly identified and cited. The main entry may include the tracing(s) (q.v.).

Main heading. The first part of a heading that includes a subheading (q.v.).

Main series. A larger, more comprehensive series that includes subseries. (*CCM*)

Major change. A change that requires the creation of a new record. (*CCM*)

Masthead. A statement of title, ownership, editors, etc., of a newspaper or periodical. In the case of newspapers it is commonly found on the editorial page or at the top of page one, and, in the case of periodicals, on the contents page.

Minor change. A change that does not require the creation of a new record. For serials, the change may be noted in the record, when considered important. (*CCM*)

Mixed responsibility. A work of mixed responsibility is one in which different persons or bodies contribute to its intellectual or artistic content by performing different kinds of activities (e.g., adapting or illustrating a work written by another person).

Monographic series. This is another term for “series.” It is misleading because it implies that the individual titles in the series are all monographs when some or all may be serials. (*CCM*)

Multipart item. A monograph complete, or intended to be completed, in a finite number of separate parts. The separate parts may or may not be numbered. [new chapter 12 def.]

Name-title added entry. An added entry consisting of the name of a person or corporate body and the title of an item.

Newspaper. A serial publication which contains news on current events of special or general interest. The individual parts are listed chronologically or numerically and appear usually at least once a week. Newspapers usually have a masthead rather than a cover and are normally larger than A3 (297 mm x 420 mm) in size. (*International Organization for Standardization*)

Numbering. The identification of each of the successive items of a publication. It can include a numeral, a letter, any other character, or the combination of these with or without an accompanying word (volume, number, etc.) and/or a chronological designation.

Numeric designation. A number or combination of numbers, dates, letters, or words that identifies an issue of a serial within a numeric sequence. (*CCM*)

Other title. A title appearing on a source other than the chief source that is not the cover, spine, caption, added title page, or head/foot of each page. (*CCM*)

Other title information. A title borne by an item other than the title proper or parallel or series title(s); also any phrase appearing in conjunction with the title proper, etc., indicative of the character, contents, etc., of the item or the motives for, or occasion of, its production or publication. The term includes subtitles, avant-titres, etc., but does not include variations in the title proper (e.g., spine titles, sleeve titles).

Parallel title. The title proper in another language and/or script.

Part. 1. One of the subordinate units into which an item has been divided by the author, publisher, or manufacturer. In the case of printed monographs, generally synonymous with volume (q.v.); it is distinguished from a fascicle (q.v.) by being a component unit

rather than a temporary division of a work. 2. As used in the physical description area, “part” designates bibliographic units intended to be bound several to a volume.

Periodical. A serial appearing or intended to appear indefinitely at regular or stated intervals, generally more frequently than annually, each issue of which normally contains separate articles, stories, or other writings. (*AACR* and *ALA* rules; not in *AACR2*)

Personal author. The person chiefly responsible for the creation of the intellectual or artistic content of a work

Predominant name. The name or form of name of a person or corporate body that appears most frequently (1) in the person’s works or works issued by the corporate body, or (2) in reference sources, in that order of preference.

Preliminaries. The title page(s) of an item, the verso of the title page(s), any pages preceding the title page(s), and the cover. LCRI Appendix D defines the cover as: pages 1,2,3, and 4 of the cover, both flaps of the cover, and the spine.

Prescribed sources of information. Sources from which data may be recorded in the bibliographic description without the use of brackets. These are not necessarily the only sources from which information may be recorded. (*CCM*)

Prominently stated. Appearing in a formal statement in one of the prescribed sources of information for areas 1 and 2 (*AACR2* 0.8) For printed serials, this includes the title page or title page substitute, other preliminaries, or the colophon (*AACR2* 12.0B1). (*CCM*)

Publication date. The year in which a publication was issued. The publication date usually appears with the place and name of the publisher. (*CCM*)

Qualifier. A parenthetical word or phrase added to a corporate body heading or uniform title to distinguish the body or title from others with the same name or title. (*CCM*)

Reference. A direction from one heading or entry to another.

Release date. A date, consisting of the month and year that reflects the date of release for publication. (*CCM*)

Reprint. 1. A new printing of an item made from the original type image, commonly by photographic methods. The reprint may reproduce the original exactly (an impression) or it may contain minor but well-defined variations (an issue). 2. A new edition with substantially unchanged text.

Running title. A title, or abbreviated title, that is repeated at the head or foot of each page or leaf.

Section. A separately published part of a bibliographic resource, usually representing a particular subject category within the larger resource and identified by a designation that may be a topic, or an alphabetic or numeric designation, or a combination of these. [new chapter 12 def.]

Serial. A continuing resource issued in a succession of discrete parts, usually bearing numbering, that has no predetermined conclusion. Examples of serials include journals, magazines, electronic journals, continuing directories, annual reports, newspapers, and monographic series.

Series. A group of separate items related to one another by the fact that each item bears, in addition to its own title proper, a collective title applying to the group as a whole. The individual items may or may not be numbered.

Series authority record (SAR). Series authority records are created by LC and some CONSER/NCCP participants and are included in the LC Name Authority File. The SAR provides the form of entry and numbering to be used in tracings, as well as cross references and institution-specific treatment decisions. *(CCM)*

Series title page. An added title page bearing the series title proper and usually, though not necessarily, other information about the series (e.g., statement of responsibility, numeric designation, data related to publication, title of the item within the series).

Shared responsibility. Collaboration between two or more persons or bodies performing the same kind of activity in the creation of the content of an item. The contribution of each may form a separate and distinct part of an item. The contribution of each may form a separate and distinct part of the item, or the contribution of each may not be separable from that of the other(s).

Specific material designation. A term indicating the special class of material (usually the class of physical object) to which an item belongs (e.g. *sound disc*).

Spine title. A title appearing on the spine of an item.

Statement of responsibility. A statement, transcribed from the item being described, relating to persons responsible for the intellectual or artistic content of the item, to corporate bodies from which the content emanates, or to persons or corporate bodies responsible for the performance of the content of the item.

Subheading. Part of a corporate heading other than the main heading (q.v.)

Subordinate body. A corporate body that forms an integral part of a larger body in relation to which it holds an inferior hierarchical rank.

Subseries. A series within a series (i.e., a series that always appears in conjunction with another, usually more comprehensive, series of which it forms a section). Its title may or may not be dependent on the title of the main series.

Subtitle. The explanatory part of the title following the main title. (*ALA Glossary*)

Successive numbering. A numeric designation that begins again with number “1” (or its equivalent). (*CCM*)

Supplement. An item, usually issued separately, that complements one already published by bringing up-to-date or otherwise continuing the original or by containing a special feature not included in the original. The supplement has a formal relationship with the original as expressed by common authorship, a common title or subtitle, and/or a stated intention to continue or supplement the original.

Supplied title. A title provided by the cataloger for an item that has no title proper on the chief source of information or its substitute. It may be taken from elsewhere in the item itself or from a reference source, or it may be composed by the cataloguer.

Title. A word, phrase, character, or group of characters, normally appearing in an item, that names the item or the work contained in it.

Title page. A page at the beginning of an item bearing the title proper and usually, though not necessarily, the statement of responsibility and the data relating to publication.

Title page substitute. A source other than a title page that contains the title and is used as the chief source of information in the absence of a title page (e.g., cover, caption, masthead, etc.). (*CCM*)

Title proper. The chief name of an item, including any alternative title but excluding parallel titles and other title information.

Tracing. 1. A record of the headings under which an item is represented in the catalogue. 2. A record of the references that have been made to a name or to the title of an item that is represented in the catalogue.

Translation. A serial that is translated into another language. It is usually published by a different publisher than the original and at a later time. (*CCM*)

Uniform title. 1. The particular title by which is to be identified for cataloging purposes. 2. The particular title used to distinguish the heading for a work from the heading for a different work. 3. A conventional collective title used to collocate publications of an author, composer, or corporate body containing several works or extracts, etc., from several works (e.g., complete works, several works in a particular literary or musical form).

Updating loose-leaf. An integrating resource that consists of one or more base volumes updated by separate pages that are inserted, removed, and/or substituted.

Updating supplement. A supplement that adds to or updates information contained in the main work. *(CCM)*

Verso. 1. The left-hand page of a book, usually bearing an even page number. 2. The side of a printed sheet intended to be read second.

Volume. In the bibliographic sense, a major division of a work, regardless of its designation by the publisher, distinguished from other major divisions of the same work by having its own inclusive title page, half title, cover title, or portfolio title, and usually independent pagination, foliation, or signatures. This major bibliographic unit may include various title pages and/or paginations.

Volume title page. A page that contains the title and designation for an entire volume, rather than the designation for a specific issue. Volume title pages are often issued separately once the volume is complete. *(CCM)*

Whole numbers. Continuous numbers that do not repeat. In addition to numbered serials, the term “whole numbers” is also used for alternative numbering schemes. *(CCM)*

Appendix D: MARC TAGGING AND SERIALS

This appendix consists of two parts:

- Part A. Commonly-used serial tags
- Part B. Coding needed to complete exercises

PART A. COMMONLY-USED SERIAL TAGS

Following is a selected list of MARC tags that are frequently used in serial records or that will be found in CONSER records. Consult the *CONSER Editing Guide* or other documentation for a complete list and instructions on their use.

007	Physical description fixed field (used primarily for microforms and e-serials)
008/leader	Fixed field display found in workforms on OCLC or local systems; serials fixed field is used for all printed serials, microforms, and computer files that are textual; for serial maps, sound recordings, etc. the map, etc. 008 is used with a serial 006
010	LC control number (used in CONSER records)
022	ISSN
042	CONSER authentication field
050	LC classification number
110	Main entry—corporate body (personal main entry rarely used)
111	Main entry—conference heading
130	Main entry—uniform title (frequently used for conflicting titles)
210	Abbreviated title (contains the abbreviation of the title used in abstracting and indexing services)
222	Key title (assigned by ISSN centers)
240	Uniform title (used when there is a corporate body main entry and a uniform title is needed)
245	Title statement
246	Varying form of title (used for other forms of the title and for minor changes on subsequent issues)
247	Former title (used in pre-AACR2 latest entry records for serials; used in AACR2 records for integrating resources)
250	Edition statement (used only when the entire serial is part of an edition)
260	Publishing statement (note that beginning date is omitted if first and/or last piece is not in hand)
300	Physical description
310/321	Current and former frequency
362	Designation of first and last issue (1 st ind. '0') or information on when the serial began and/or ceased (1 st ind. '1')
440/490	Series statement

500	General note (used for description based on notes, source of title, notes relating to place or name of publisher, etc.)
515	Numbering peculiarities (used when considered important)
516	Type of computer file (used for serials for file formats, etc.)
525	Supplement note (used when the supplements are not named or are not cataloged separately)
533	Reproduction note (when used, this is the last 5XX note)
538	System details note (for electronic resources)
546	Language note
550	Issuing bodies note (used for changes of issuing body on subsequent issues and other notes relating to corporate bodies)
580	Linking entry complexity note (used for complex links, such as mergers and splits and relationships to other works when title is not known)
6xx	Subject headings (generally kept broad for serials)
710	Added entry--Corporate body (frequently used for issuing bodies)
730	Added entry—Uniform title (used for related resources separately cataloged)
740	Added entry—Uncontrolled related/analytical title (used for named resources not separately cataloged or named portions of the serial)
752	Hierarchical place name (used in records for newspapers)
765/767	Links to original language/ translation
770/772	Links to supplements or special issues/ parent record
775	Links to other editions
776	Links to other physical formats
780/785	Links to earlier title/later title
787	Nonspecific relationship link (used with 580 to provide note)
8XX	Series added entries
850	Holdings institution (found in CONSER records; no longer maintained)
856	Electronic location and access
936	CONSER variable length field (used by CONSER to indicate latest issue consulted (LIC), and notes relating to the record)

PART B. CODING NEEDED TO COMPLETE EXERCISES

PUBLICATION STATUS (008/06) (All Materials)

Codes

- c** Currently published status
 - d** Dead status
 - u** Unknown status
-

FREQUENCY (008/18 006/01) REGULARITY (008/19 006/02) (Serial)

Frequency codes

blank No determinable frequency (irregular)

- a** Annual
- b** Bimonthly (every two months)
- c** Semiweekly (twice a week)
- d** Daily
- e** Biweekly (every two weeks)
- f** Semiannual (twice a year)
- g** Biennial (every two years)
- h** Triennial (every three years)
- i** Three times a week
- j** Three times a month
- m** Monthly
- q** Quarterly
- s** Semimonthly (twice a month)
- t** Three times a year
- u** Unknown
- w** Weekly
- z** Other frequencies

Regularity codes

r Regular

- n** Normalized irregular
- x** Completely irregular
- u** Unknown

TYPE OF CONTINUING RESOURCE (008/21 006/04)**(Serial)**

Codes

blank None of the following

m Monographic series**n** Newspaper**p** Periodical**246 INDICATOR CHART FOR SERIALS**

First indicator = Title added entry Second indicator = Type of title			
Type of variant title	1st ind.	2nd ind.	#i usage
At head of title note	1		i
Expanded titles (formerly 212)	2		
Fluctuating titles	1		i
Incorrect titles	1		i
Other title information	3	0	
Parallel title (from 245)	3	1	
Parallel title (not from 245)	1		i
Portion of title	3	0	
Title a.e./LCRI 21.30J (for spelled out forms, etc.)	3		
Variant titles on piece 2 = distinctive title 3 = other title 4 = cover title 5 = added title page title 6 = caption title 7 = running title 8 = spine title	1	2-8	
Variations of title not considered to be title changes	1		i

780 PRECEDING ENTRY (Repeatable)

First indicator--Note controller

- 0** Display note
- 1** Do not display note

Second indicator--Type of relationship

- 0** Continues
 - 1** Continues in part
 - 2** Supersedes [Pre-AACR2]
 - 3** Supersedes in part [Pre-AACR2]
 - 4** Formed by the union of ... and ...
 - 5** Absorbed
 - 6** Absorbed in part
 - 7** Separated from
-

785 SUCCEEDING ENTRY (Repeatable)

First indicator--Note controller

- 0** Display note
- 1** Do not display note

Second indicator--Type of relationship

- 0** Continued by
- 1** Continued in part by
- 2** Superseded by [Pre-AACR2]
- 3** Superseded in part by [Pre-AACR2]
- 4** Absorbed by
- 5** Absorbed in part by
- 6** Split into ... and ...
- 7** Merged with ... to form: ...
- 8** Changed back to [Pre-AACR2]

Appendix E: The “Monster” Serial¹

Pt. 1

NO. 1

1953

THAT'S LIFE

Intensity Publishing
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

That's Life was published from 1953 to 1983. The first issue was called 1953, no. 1. The last issue was called 1983, no. 4. Numbering began each year with no. 1.

A pilot issue called v. 1, no. 0 preceded the publication of 1953, no. 1.

That's Life was published monthly from 1953 to 1982 and quarterly in 1983.

That's Life was also published in French and had the title *C'est la vie*.

In 1983, alternate issues of *That's Life* were called *Life's Meaning*.

In 1984, *That's Life's* title changed to *Life's Meaning*.

Type:	a	Elvl:		Srce:		Gpub:		Ctrl:		Lang:	eng
BLvl:	s	Form:		Conf:	0	Freq.:	q	Mrec:		Ctry:	pau
S/L:	0	Orig:		EntW:		Regl:	r	ISSN:		Alph:	
Desc:	a	SrTp:	p	Cont:		DtSt:	d	Dates:	1953,1983		

245 00 That's life.

246 1 \$i Alternate issues called: \$a Life's meaning \$f 1983

260 Philadelphia, Pa. : \$b Intensity Publishing, \$c 1953-1983.

310 Quarterly, \$b 1983

321 Monthly, \$b 1953-1982

362 0 1953, no. 1-1983, no. 4.

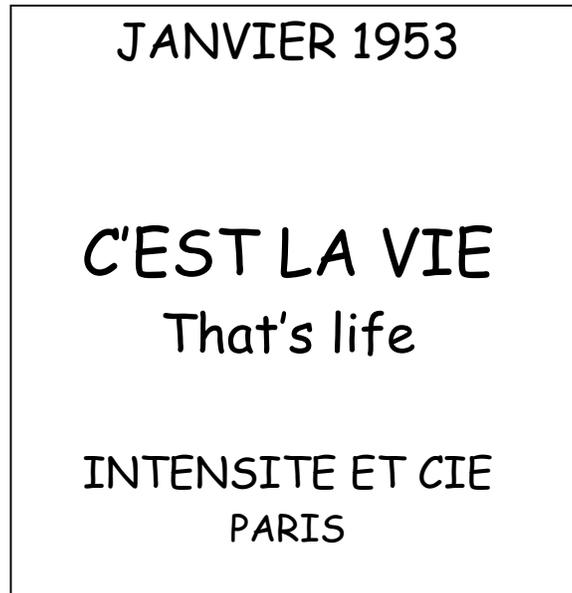
515 Issue 1953, no. 1 preceded by a “Pilot issue” called v. 1, no. 0.

515 Numbering begins each year with no. 1.

¹ This series of exercises was developed by Louise Rees and Bridget Clancy. The authors thank them for their creativity!

775 08 \$i Also published in French as: \$t C'est la vie \$g 1953-64
785 00 \$t Life's meaning

Pt. 2



C'est la vie was published from 1953 to 1964. The first issue was janvier 1953. Issues from janvier 1953 to décembre 1954 lacked enumeration. Consecutive numbering began with issue no 25 in janvier 1955. The last issue to be published was no 144 in novembre 1964.

C'est la vie was published monthly its entire run.

C'est la vie was also published in English with the title *That's Life*.

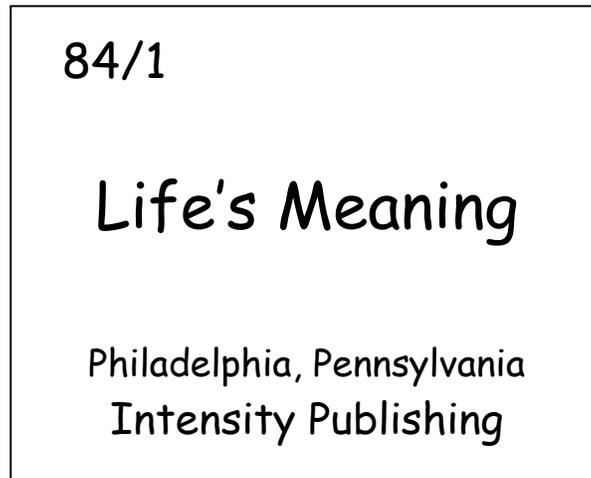
C'est la vie was published for the Société d'existentialisme Sartre from 1953 to 1954 and the Jean-Pierre Sartre Society from 1955 to 1964.

Type: a Elvl: Srce: Gpub: Ctrl: Lang: fre
 BLvl: s Form: Conf: 0 Freq.: m Mrec: Ctry: fr
 S/L: 0 Orig: EntW: Regl: r ISSN: Alph:
 Desc: a SrTp: p Cont: DtSt: d Dates: 1953,1964

130 0 That's life. \$l French.
 245 10 C'est la vie = \$b That's life.
 246 31 That's life
 260 Paris : \$b Intensité et cie, \$c 1953-1964.
 310 Monthly
 362 0 Janv. 1953-no 144 (nov. 1964).
 515 Numbering began with no 25, janv. 1955 issue.
 550 Published for the Societe d'existentialisme Sartre, 1953-1954; for the
 Jean-Pierre Sartre Society, 1955-1964.
 710 2 Société d'existentialisme Sartre.
 710 2 Jean-Pierre Sartre Society.
 775 08 \$i Also published in English as: \$t That's life

[Note to trainers: Jean-Pierre was Jean Paul's errant brother, who actually believed in life, but alas, perished early]

Pt. 3



Life's Meaning was published from 1984 to July 1992. Issues for 1984 to 1985 were called 84/1 to 85/2.

Life's Meaning suspended publication May 1985 to April 1988.

Issues for May 1988 to July 1992 were called v. 3, no. 3-v. 6, no. 2.

Life's Meaning was published quarterly its entire run.

Life's Meaning continued *That's Life*. *The Quarterly of Life's Meaning* continued *Life's Meaning*.

Type:	a	Elvl:		Srce:		Gpub:		Ctrl:		Lang:	eng
BLvl:	s	Form:		Conf:	0	Freq.:	q	Mrec:		Ctry:	pau
S/L:	0	Orig:		EntW:		Regl:	r	ISSN:		Alph:	
Desc:	a	SrTp:	p	Cont:		DtSt:	d	Dates:		1984,1992	

245	00	Life's meaning.
260		Philadelphia, Pa. : \$b Intensity Publishing, \$c 1984-1992.
310		Quarterly
362	0	84/1-85/2; vol. 3, no. 3 (May 1988)-v. 6, no. 2 (July 1992).
515		Publication suspended May 1985-Apr. 1988.
780	00	\$t That's life
785	00	\$t Quarterly of life's meaning (Bird in Hand, Pa.)

Pt. 4.

Vol. 6, no. 3

September 1992

The Quarterly of Life's Meaning

Bird In Hand, Pennsylvania
Intensity Publishing

You discover by searching OCLC that there is another title called the Quarterly of Life's Meaning.

The first issue of the Quarterly of Life's Meaning was v. 6, no. 3, September 1992. The final issue was called v. 14, no. 6, December 2000.

From 1992 to September 1999, *Intensity Publishing* which is located in Bird in Hand, Pa., published the *Quarterly of Life's Meaning*. Day-at-the-Beach Press, which is located in Brick, New Jersey, published issues for December 1999 to 2000.

1992 to 1999, the *Quarterly of Life's Meaning* was published quarterly. In 2000, the frequency changed to bimonthly.

The Quarterly of Life's Meaning was also available in an online edition. The online edition's URL is <http://www.quarterlyoflifemeaning.com>.

The Quarterly of Life's Meaning had a supplement called *Self-esteem Today*. An eastern and a Midwest edition of *Self-esteem Today* were published.

The Quarterly of Life's Meaning continued *Life's Meaning*.

The Quarterly of Life's Meaning split into *Frustrating Existence* and *Group Therapy for All*.

Type:	a	Elvl:		Srce:		Gpub:		Ctrl:		Lang:	eng
BLvl:	s	Form:		Conf:	0	Freq.:	b	Mrec:		Ctry:	nju
S/L:	0	Orig:		EntW:		Regl:	r	ISSN:		Alph:	
Desc:	a	SrTp:	p	Cont:		DtSt:	d	Dates:	1992,2000		

130	0	Quarterly of life's meaning (Bird in Hand, Pa.)
245	04	The quarterly of life's meaning.
260		Bird in Hand, Pa. : \$b Intensity Pub., \$c 1992-2000.
310		Bimonthly, \$b 2000
321		Quarterly, \$b 1992-1999
362	0	Vol. 6, no. 3 (Sept. 1992)-v. 14, no. 6 (Dec. 2000).
500		Published: Brick, N.J. : Day-at-the-Beach Press, Dec. 1999-2000.
530		Also available in an online edition.
580		Split into: Frustrating existence; and: Group therapy for all.
770	0	\$t Self-esteem today (Eastern ed.)
770	0	\$t Self-esteem today (Midwest ed.)
776	1	\$t Quarterly of life's meaning (Bird in Hand, Pa. : Online)
780	00	\$t Life's meaning
785	16	\$t Frustrating existence
785	16	\$t Group therapy for all
856	41	\$u http://www.quarterlyoflifemesaning.com

Pt. 5.

Spring 1994

Eastern Edition

Self-Esteem Today

Day-at-the-Beach Press
Brick, N.J.

Self-esteem Today began in 1993.

The title for the spring 1994 issue was taken from the cover.

It is unknown if *Self-esteem Today* is still being published.

It was published two times a year.

It supplemented the *Quarterly of Life's Meaning*.

A Midwest edition of *Self-esteem Today* was also published.

Type:	a	Elvl:		Srce:		Gpub:		Ctrl:		Lang:	eng
BLvl:	s	Form:		Conf:	0	Freq.:	f	Mrec:		Ctry:	nju
S/L:	0	Orig:		EntW:		Regl:	x	ISSN:	z	Alph:	a
Desc:	a	SrTp:	p	Cont:		DtSt:	u	Dates:	1993,uuuu		

130	00	Self-esteem today (Eastern ed.)
245	00	Self-esteem today.
250		Eastern ed.
260		Brick, N.J. : \$b Day-at-the-Beach Press
310		Two times a year
362	1	Began in 1993.
500		Description based on: Spring 1994; title from cover.
730	0	Quarterly of life's meaning (Bird in Hand, Pa.)
772	0	\$t Quarterly of life's meaning (Bird in Hand, Pa.)
775	0	\$t Self-esteem today (Midwest ed.)

Pt. 6

Vol. 15, no. 1

January 2001

Frustrating Existence

Despair Press
Paradise, Pennsylvania

Vol. 15, no. 1 is the first issue of *Frustrating Existence*.

It is published monthly.

In March 2001, it absorbed *Lost Soul*.

It continues in part the *Quarterly of Life's Meaning*.

Type: a Elvl: Srce: Gpub: Ctrl: Lang: eng
BLvl: s Form: Conf: 0 Freq.: m Mrec: Ctry: pau
S/L: 0 Orig: EntW: Regl: r ISSN: Alph:
Desc: a SrTp: p Cont: DtSt: c Dates: 2001,9999

245 00 Frustrating existence.
260 Paradise, Pa. : \$b Despair Press, \$c 2001-
310 Monthly
362 0 Vol. 15, no. 1 (Jan. 2001)-
650 0 Life change events \$v Periodicals.
780 01 \$t Quarterly of life's meaning (Bird in Hand, Pa.)
780 05 \$t Lost soul \$g Mar. 2001